The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

The Case of Messrs. Williamson and Sickles Again Before the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 21.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH.

Several Senators express the opinion, this evening, that the Nicaragua treaty will be revived, with slight amendments, to make it conform with the British treaty with the same Republic. The Pacific Railroad Committee of the House having resolved to report in favor of building only one road, the enterprise may be regarded as a dead failure. The bill providing for one route only cannot pass Congress. The friends of the Pacific Telegraph bill hope to call it up in the Senate to-morrow and put it on its passage. Senator GWIN proposes some amendments, to which friends of the bill object. The article in the New-York *Express*, attacking the Company, is attributed to the fact that they refused to pay the Correspondent of that paper $1,500. The Company ignores the Lobby. Col. WILLIAM H. RUSSELL left for New-York last evening to complete arrangements for the Overland Pony Express, to leave St. Joseph for California on the 3d of April, at 5 P. M. Telegraphic dispatches will be received at any office for California up to one hour before starting the Express from St. Joseph.

THE DEFICIENCY AND POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Committee on Ways and Means will soon be ready to report the Deficiency and Post-office Appropriation bills. The total amount appropriated by the bill for the next fiscal year will be about $45,000,000, to which may be added the permanent appropriations $6,000,000; and the estimated balance on hand on the 30th of June next of unexpended appropriations will be $12,000,000—making a total subject to control during the year, of $65,000,000.

THE ALBANY PROJECT DOOMED TO DEFEAT.

Information has been received here of a grand project on foot in Albany for securing authority for removing obstructions at Hurlgate, in the entrance of New-York harbor, and levying a tax on commerce for compensation. Such authority, if granted, would be disregarded by the Federal Government. Congress alone controls the subject. WEED & Co. are said to be in the speculation, together with many leading men in New-York. Their labor will be lost.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Committee on Claims of the House decided an important principle to-day,—rejecting all claims for pay for civil services where the claimant received a regular salary while discharging his duty as acting officer of a higher grade. Claims thus defeated amount in the gross to upwards of a quarter of a million of dollars. This decision reverses the ruling of the Court of Claims. Hon. ALFRED ELY returned this evening after several days' absence from Washington.

THE CONTESTED SEAT OF MR. SICKLES.

The House determined by a decided vote to-day to allow Mr. WILLIAMSON an opportunity to contest Mr. SICKLES' seat. Mr. SICKLES' speech, opposing the resolution, was pronounced by all parties able and ingenious. This vote is not an expression on the merits of the case. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 21.

All the Democrats and Southern Americans, with two exceptions, present in the House to-day, voted against the resolution providing for the taking of testimony in the contested election case of WILLIAMSON against SICKLES. The two Southern Americans who voted with the majority are Messrs. ADAMS and ANDERSON, both of Kentucky.

The resolution of the Committee on Elections in the case of HOWARD against COOPER, of Michigan, declaring it inexpedient to allow further time to Mr. COOPER to take testimony, will be called up to-morrow.

The bids for printing the Post-office blanks were opened to-day. Mr. CROWELL, of New-York, offers to execute the work for 93, and Mr. THOMAS, of Buffalo, for 94½ cents less in the dollar than the Government has heretofore paid.

The Navy Department has been advised by the flag-officer of the Mediterranean squadron that the *Iroquois* has landed our Consul-General at Morocco at Tangier, where he was kindly received, and was on the most friendly terms with the authorities. In the absence of an American vessel, the commander of the English ship-of-war *Vulture* had offered to carry the Consul and his family away whenever they desired to leave the city.

The United States ship *Congress*, at the latest accounts, was on the eve of leaving Montevideo for Assuncion, Paraguay, in compliance with orders from the Navy Department, on a friendly visit.

The President has recognized CARL OTTO WHITE as Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway at Charleston, and CHARLES J. SUNDELL as Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway at Chicago.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 21.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented the proceedings of the Board of Trade of Chicago, asking for an Assay Office.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) presented the resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia, in regard to the bounty land warrants to Virginians engaged in the Revolution.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate the correspondence between the Judges in Utah and the Attorney-General or the President in regard to the legal proceedings and affairs there.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill for the protection of female passengers on board steamships and other vessels, and it was passed. This is the same bill that has passed the House.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented the petition of CALEB SWAYNE and other citizens of Warren County, N. J., praying for the passage of the Homestead bill.

On motion of Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) the bill to reduce the price of the public printing and to regulate the charges for binding, &c., was taken up.

The bill reduces the prices of printing twenty per cent., and provides that the binding shall be done by binders elected by Congress.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said the most stupendous frauds were committed in this matter of printing and binding. He thought the proper plan was to give it out by contract to the lowest bidder.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, making the reduction 25 per cent. on the present prices.

Mr. CAMERON wished to amend by making the reduction 40 per cent.

Mr. HAMLIN said this was too large a reduction. The contract system had proved worthless. The contractors cheated them in the quality of the paper and in every way. And having thus cheated the Government, they at the close of the session came forward asking for further allowances to make them whole.

Mr. FITCH accepted Mr. HAMLIN's amendment, and opposed a return to the contract system.

Mr. HAMLIN's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FITCH offered an amendment to the third section, that the reduction shall apply to all the public printing executed during the present session of Congress, except the printing of the Post-office blanks.

Agreed to.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the President of the United States inform the Senate if any instructions have been given to officers of the Navy, by which, in any event, the naval forces of the United States were to take part in the civil war in Mexico, and by what authority certain Mexican steamers were captured and their officers and crews made prisoners. Adopted.

Mr. MALLORY gave notice that on Friday he would call up the bill to increase and regulate the pay of the Navy.

The consideration of the Florida claims bill was resumed.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) made a long argument in support of the bill. He said he was formerly opposed to the bill, but had since been convinced of its justice.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) opposed the bill, and quoted the decision of the Supreme Court to show that the decision of the Florida Judges was not to be regarded as final. He thought the claim rested upon no ground of equity or justice.

Mr. HALE also opposed the bill. He read extracts to show that the decisions of the Judges were very loosely made, and that the allowances were very extravagant. The awards were made for loss of crops that were never planted. All the evidence taken was *ex parte*.

Mr. BAYARD moved to postpone the bill, and make it the special order for Monday, as he desired to speak on the subject.

Messrs. TOOMBS and MALLORY opposed the postponement.

Finally the bill was postponed till the 16th of April. The Homestead bill was taken up. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 21.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) asked leave to introduce a resolution requesting the President to inform the House whether the recent capture of the two Mexican vessels in or near the port of Vera Cruz, by the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, was in pursuance of orders from the President or Secretary of the Navy, or whether the act of the officers in command of the *Saratoga* has been or will be approved by the President; also, that the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public service, to communicate copies of all orders or instructions under which the vessels in the Gulf of Mexico are acting.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) objected to the introduction of the resolution.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolutions reported from the Committee on Elections.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) opposed, and Mr. HUMPHREY, of New-York, (Rep.,) advocated the resolutions.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) in defence of his right to a seat, narrated the facts attending the election, and maintained that the allegation of fraud was not supported by a particle of proof, and that there was not a lawyer who could go into any Court, not the meanest tribunal that ever passed on the price of a bushel of potatoes, and ask for a hearing on such a case as is presented by the contestant. He spoke at length in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) replied, and referred to Mr. WILLIAMSON's memorial to show that the latter believes, and is prepared to prove, that spurious and fraudulent votes were obtained to secure the election of Mr. SICKLES. When such a charge is made it is the duty of the House to order a prompt and thorough investigation.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved as a test question to table the whole subject. Negatived, 80 against 94.

The resolution was adopted, 80 against 64.

Adjourned.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The Capture of the Two Vessels by the American Fleet.

ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE FROM VERA CRUZ.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 21.

Calls were made in both Houses of Congress to-day on President BUCHANAN for facts in relation to the recent seizure of Mexican steamers in the Gulf, and whether the Administration approved the act. I feel authorized to say that the course of our officers in firing into these steamers is fully approved, though the propriety of taking them as prizes can only be determined after all the facts are known. The refusal to show colors was no conclusive evidence of piracy, but was a suspicious circumstance justifying the attack. If, after boarding, their papers were found correct, the steamers should have been released and the men discharged. If no papers were found giving nationality to the vessels, they were properly seized as pirates. This question it will be for the Courts to determine, leaving Government to foot the bill for damages should no indictment be found. The subject has been a general topic of conversation with politicians to-day, and it is believed will have a decided bearing on the question of the ratification of the McLane Treaty. Q.

From Another Correspondent.

No Mexican news has been received by the Departments here, except such as has been made public. Mr. HALE introduced a resolution in the Senate this morning, calling for information from the President relative to the capture of the two Spanish steamers, &c., and whether our ships were acting under orders from this Government. This will bring before the country the fact that the Government has had no opportunity to send orders of any kind to the squadron in the Gulf for nearly three months, and that for the want of common mail facilities with Mexico we may already be involved in hostilities with European Powers. We have no ministers on the spot at this juncture, and naval commanders must act on their own judgment in sustaining the honor of the American flag. The capture of the two steamers in the Gulf was entirely unexpected by the Administration. Those steamers appeared on the high seas as pirates; they attacked our ships as pirates; they were captured as pirates, and they will be treated as pirates, if the law of nations and public opinion here is sustained.

It is now vividly apparent that, if the Mexican treaty had been ratified in season, the present dangerous and complicated condition of our relations with Mexico would have been avoided. It is a subject of general gratification that something has occurred to override partisan passion and bring to an issue this long pending and vexatious matter.

ADDITIONAL BY WAY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 21.

MIRAMON notified the foreign vessels that he would commence the bombardment of Vera Cruz on the night of the 13th, and he would not be responsible for the shipping anchored under the castle. On the night of the 13th the officers on the deck of the *General Miramon* heard heavy cannonading in the direction of Vera Cruz. There were captured with the two steamers, six mortars, six 24-pounders, and 2,000 stand of small arms. The steamers are worth $60,000. They broke down the third day out, and put into Sisal. The materials of war were stored away below out of the sight of the men, who were ignorant of the destination of the expedition, and who were forced into the service.

MARIN's steamers returned the *Saratoga's* fire, and then tried to escape. The *Indianola* pursued the *Miramon*, whereupon the latter fired on her. The *Indianola* returned the fire, and her crew boarded the *Miramon* at the point of the bayonet. A portion of the *Indianola's* deck was carried away by the shot. The *Miramon* was then run aground, and the *Saratoga* brought the *Marquis* to.

The *Picayune* is informed by French prisoners on board the prizes that the fighting was done principally by the officers, who were obliged to charge and fire the guns, assisted only by Mexican officers from the shore.

The two steamers had two hundred and fifty men on board, and their killed and wounded amounted to forty. The *Indianola* and *Ware* had eighty men each. The first engineer of the *Marquis*, an American, was killed.

Capt. TURNER asked MARIN why he fired on the American vessels without provocation. MARIN replied that his men could not be controlled. He knew the nationality of the *Saratoga* and understood her signals. The men fired contrary to orders. Capt. TURNER replied: "You are entirely responsible for the outrage."

It is stated that the expedition cost $300,000, mostly furnished in Havana by the Government, in accordance with a secret article of the Almonte treaty.

The prize steamer, *Marquis*, is anchored opposite this city. Lieut. CHAPMAN has received orders from Washington to remain here, and forward his dispatches. He has dispatches also for the British Minister.

JUAREZ's proclamation declaring MARIN's expedition piracy authorized any one to capture it.

The *Delta* publishes the details of the regulations between the British and Mexican Governments. Lord JOHN RUSSELL proposes an armistice, a general amnesty and religious toleration. If the proposition is declined, England must demand of both parties in Mexico the full indemnity due English subjects. MIRAMON has proposed the terms of the armistice, and stipulates that England, France, Spain, Prussia and the United States shall be mediators for the establishment of peace. Meantime the Custom House duties are to be divided between the two parties.

JUAREZ returned MIRAMON's communication on the 3d inst., with the declaration that the propositions were absurd and inadmissible.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 21.

There is the best authority for stating that the capture of the Miramon steamers was not in consequence of even a line of instructions to the Commander of the Gulf Squadron, from either the President or Secretary of the Navy, though the act is fully approved by the Administration. Secretary CASS had a conference with Secretary TOUCEY on the subject this morning.

The steamer *Pechakontas* is now under orders for Vera Cruz, and the steamer *Naragansett* is on the eve of leaving for the Pacific.

The Government, with such information as is now in its possession, approves of the recent conduct of our naval officers in the Gulf of Mexico. The refusal of the Miramon steamers to show their colors when asked to do so, was considered sufficient to place them in the position of pirates.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM THE SQUADRON.

From the Washington Constitution.

We publish below copies of telegraphic dispatches received yesterday morning by Secretary TOUCEY from Lieutenants MINOR and CHAPMAN, of the United States Navy, announcing that an engagement took place on the 6th inst., off Vera Cruz, between the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, with detachments from the *Savannah* and *Preble* on board the steamers *Indianola* and *Wave*, under the command of Commander TURNER, and two war steamers—the *Gen. Miramon* and the *Marquis*, of Havana—belonging to the Miramon faction in Mexico, and proceeding to aid in the seige of Vera Cruz, which was commenced by MIRAMON on the 5th inst.

The cause of the conflict is distinctly shown. The Miramon steamers showed no colors. When required to do so by our ships bearing the national flag, their reply was a broadside and a volley of musketry.

The refusal to show their colors when asked to do so placed them in the position of pirates, and their insolent assault on United States ships proved that such was their real character.

The outrage was promptly and gallantly avenged by Commander TURNER and the force under his command by the capture of the two steamers and their insolent commander, Señor MARIN; and we doubt not that the Government and people of the United States will award to the officers who thus nobly sustained the honor of our flag that meed of praise and approval to which they are so well entitled:

[Copy of Telegram from Lieut Minor to the Secretary of the Navy.]

VIA NEW-ORLEANS, S. W. PASS, March 19, 1860.

SIR: Lieut. CHAPMAN left Vera Cruz on the eleventh (11th) instant, in command of the prize steamer *Marquis* of Havana, as bearer of dispatches to the Department from Capt. JARVIS; but learning, on my arrival here this morning, that he had not arrived, I do deem it my duty to forward the following report to you. On the 5th inst. Gen. MIRAMON commenced the siege of Vera Cruz, and on the 6th Gen. MARIN appeared before the city with this and another steamer, and not showing his colors, Commander TURNER, in the *Saratoga*, with detachments from the *Savannah* and *Preble*, in steamers *Indianola* and *Wave*, was ordered to proceed to the anchorage of the steamers off Anton Lizardo, and ascertain their character. Upon nearing them one (1) of them was seen to be moving off, when a shot was fired ahead of her to bring her to, and the *Indianola* was sent to overhaul her. The hail from the *Indianola* was replied to by a fire from the *Gen Miramon's* guns and a volley of musketry, when the *Saratoga* fired a broadside, and the action became general, resulting in the capture of both of MARIN's steamers, with himself and a large number of his men on board. Capt. JARVIS ordered both prizes to this port. The *Preble* will be here in a few days, with MARIN and most of the prisoners on board, the rest being distributed between this steamer and the *Marquis*, of Havana. Your dispatch will reach me here. Please inform me if this reaches you. Shall this news be made public?

Respectfully,
R. D. MINOR, Lieut. U. S. Navy,
Commanding Prize Steamer *Gen. Miramon*.
Hon. I. TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

[Copy of Telegram from Lieut. Chapman to Secretary of Navy.]

VIA NEW-ORLEANS,
PASSE A L'OUTRE, March 19, 1860.

To Hon. I. TOUCY, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY: I am bearer of dispatches to you from Capt. JARVIS. The *Saratoga* has had an engagement with two Mexican war-steamers of the Miramon Government. They are both captured. I came in charge of one of the steamers. The *Preble* accompanies the other, with the majority of the prisoners. Loss of life among the crew only: they fired the first shot. I will be in Washington as soon as possible. Engine of vessel commanded by me broke down at sea. By order of Capt. JARVIS, directed to say that it is imprudent for any of the ships at Vera Cruz to leave at this time, in the state of feeling there.

R. T. CHAPMAN, Lieut. U. S. Navy.

FROM MEXICO BY MAIL.

THE SIEGE OF VERA CRUZ—PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENDING THE CITY—THE INDIANOLA CHARTERED BY THE LIBERALS—THEIR FORCES—CAPTURE OF A PROVISION TRAIN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Saturday, March 3, 1860.

Affairs here are fast approaching a crisis, and before this reaches you we will have an opportunity of testing the relative strength of parties now struggling for ascendancy in this unhappy country. MIRAMON, whose coming has been long announced to attack this city, after a wearisome march, and several misadventures on the way, is encamped with a heavy train of siege artillery within about six miles of the city, where he is reported to be quietly preparing to bombard the place. The event causes very little anxiety, the city being in a complete state of defeance, and there is the fullest confidence that the ambitious youth who leads the forces of the Church will be sent to the right about if he attempts any forward movement. He evidently relied mainly upon the treachery of some officers whom he had bought, and who have been detected in a conspiracy to blow up a portion of the Southern defences of the city, when the action should become general, and thus allow the beseiging forces to enter. VIVALDO, the principal in this traitorous scheme, has been placed under arrest, and will be severely punished, with all those who had conspired with him. This stratagem having failed, MIRAMON'S next reliance is upon MARIN'S expedition from Havana, which is said to be on its way hither with arms and munitions to blockade the port. The surrender of Alvarado is reported to have been agreed to for the purpose of affording MIRAMON a port of departure from the country, which he is likely soon to require; for his failure in this second expedition to the coast will destroy all confidence in him in the interior, and it is more than probable that his return will be rendered impossible by the Liberal forces falling into his rear. He took the precaution to bring MARQUEZ with him as far as Peroté, where he placed him in confinement, fearing a *pronunciamiento* in his favor at the Capital. The steamer *Wave* brought up from Alvarado 400 soldiers, and all the guns, ammunition and provisions, completely dismantling the fortifications. The inhabitants have all left the place. Two gun-boats and three barges were also towed up. Four of the eight heavy guns have been put on board of the *Indianola*, which has been chartered by the Liberal Government for three months. She will cruise for MARIN'S fleet, and give him some trouble if she catches him.

The following may be relied on as a pretty correct statement of the Liberal forces in the departments named: In the States of Colima and Guadalajara, 4,000, under Generals ROCHA and VALLE; Morelia, under Generals JUNTA, PUELITA and ALVAREZ, 5,000; Queretaro, 2,000; Zacatecas, 3,000; in the Northern States of San Luis Potosi, 4,000; within 18 leagues of the Capital, 2,000; Puebla, 2,000; in the South, including Acapulco, under ALVAREZ, 3,000; in Sonora and Culiacan, 4,000; Oaxaca, 1,000; and here in Vera Cruz, 5,000, the flower of the army, under command of Gen. IGLESIA.

On the 22d ult. the Liberals took Queretero, and since then they have "occupied" Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi. Gen. CARVAJAL has a cavalry force of 2,000 good men, and the best horses that can be had in Mexico. He is now in the State of Puebla, and has just captured three hundred mule-loads of flour, on its way to feed the hungry maws of MIRAMON'S army. This will prove a serious loss to him, and will hasten events. MIRAMON is reported to have 18,000 men under arms, of whom 4,000 are with him here. The last rumor is that he has notified all the representatives of Foreign Governments that he will attack the place in three days. We wish he would begin at once. I must close to save the steamer, which is about leaving for New-Orleans.

I send you copies of *El Progreso* and *Le Trait d'Union*, of this date. The statement that cases of yellow fever have occurred here is intended for the *benefit* of the beseiging army. The city is perfectly healthy. ADIOS.

INTERVENTION OF THE ENGLISH—THE ATTEMPTED ARMISTICE.

The Vera Cruz *Trait d'Union*, of the 3d, gives an account of a *quasi* attempt, on the part of Capt. ALDHAM, of the British legation, to bring about some sort of an understanding between the contending parties. It states that he informed the Liberal Government in Vera Cruz that he had certain dispatches from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, which he was instructed to deliver to the Miramon Government, and that before doing so he wished to know the opinion of M. JUAREZ and his Cabinet. The latter refused positively to express any opinions on the subject, and said they could do nothing more than give Capt. ALDHAM the permission he desired—to leave the city, and proceed to the enemy's lines for the purpose of delivering his dispatches.

Upon this, Mr. ALDHAM left with his interpreter, and found MIRAMON at Medelin. He explained the object of his mission by bringing to the President's knowledge the instructions contained in Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S dispatch. M. MIRAMON at once, however, treated the matter in another light. "If the Government of Vera Cruz," said he, "wish to make propositions, I will receive and examine them."

Capt. ALDHAM replied that the Constitutional Government had no concern whatever with these propositions, to which, indeed, they were utter strangers, —that he had not come on behalf of the authorities at Vera Cruz but in the name of his own Government,—that the Constitutional Government had confined itself to giving him authority to leave the city, and deliver his dispatches,—and that it was for the Clerical Party, consequently, to make propositions,—or else that he should at once abandon the affair, and say nothing more about it.

MIRAMON, upon that, showed more inclination to the negotiation, and asked in what manner his propositions could reach Vera Cruz.

By the usual means known in war, replied Capt. ALDHAM—under a flag of truce.

It was thereupon agreed that MIRAMON should send, on the next day, an officer with a flag, accompanied by a small escort, to Malibran, and that he should await there, from noon until 4 o'clock, a messenger from the garrison. On the 2d inst., accordingly, at a few minutes after 4, M. MIRAMON'S agent presented himself; but, instead of being accompanied by a small escort, as had been agreed upon, he was attended by 400 horsemen! This agent was Chief of the Staff, who had thus unfairly taken advantage of the circumstance to examine the defences of the place: the 400 horsemen advanced so far that the officer of the garrison, who was sent to receive the communication, was compelled to order them to stop, and it appeared that MIRAMON himself was in the centre of the cavalry. All this was in direct violation of propriety, as well as of the usages of war, and is not calculated to recommend M. MIRAMON to the admiration of England, which has taken such an interest in his fortunes.

MIRAMON'S agent delivered sundry letters for Capt. ALDHAM and nothing more. All this passed between MIRAMON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S representative, without involving the Liberal Government in any way, either in the basis of the scheme or in reply to it. We do not know what these letters to Capt. ALDHAM contained, nor is it of any consequence, for the Constitutional Government has no wish for any such compromise, which it knows to be impossible, and the recent proclamation of President JUAREZ to the garrison is sufficiently clear and frank to leave no doubt upon this point. But what has happened will probably hasten the opening of hostilities. Let the garrison be zealous, vigilant and ready! The cause of Reform needs for its victory, no other arbitrator than the cannon. Let the cannon echo,—the triumph is certain!

THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

Lively Times Among the Politicians---Close Work on the Coming State Election---Meetings of Both Parties at New-Britain.

The Republican Rally—Speech of Hon. F. B. Stanton, of Kansas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-BRITAIN, Conn., Tuesday, March 20, 1860.

All Connecticut is just now in a fever heat of excitement in view of the approaching State election on the first Monday in April. The State is proverbially one of the closest of the close, and the leading candidates selected combine the strongest elements of their respective parties, so that the interest of the contest is unusually heightened when the bearing of the battle is viewed in relation to the coming strife for the national Administration.

Although at the last Presidential election the vote of the State stood FREMONT 42,715 and BUCHANAN 34,955—a Republican majority of 7,720—the Democracy worked hard at the State election, and the present Governor—BUCKINGHAM—who was elected by the Republicans, and is now their candidate for reëlection, was chosen by a majority of but 1,870. The Democracy believe that this small majority can be overcome, and they are turning every possible stone to facilitate that object. Indeed, both parties are working with superhuman energy, aided by all the foreign talent they can command. The Republicans have marshaled TOM. CORWIN, of Ohio; F. P. STANTON, of Kansas; S. L. WOODFORD, of New-York; WOODMAN, of Boston, and a host of native ability. In this connection I should not omit to mention W. H. BANKS, "The Hartford Mechanic." He is a young man—a brother of the Governor—who has developed unexpectedly such a talent for political speaking, as to be called upon to canvass the State. The Democrats have secured the services of Mayor WOOD and Dr. PHILIP MERKLE, of your City; CALEB CUSHING, A. O. PERRIN, of Albany; Col. ISAAC H. WRIGHT, of Boston; Hon. E. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, and a number of others less noted. Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, who heads the Democratic ticket, is a team o himself, as a soldier, a diplomat, and a Governor, who has yet to know defeat, and his friends predict that his success is beyond the shadow of a doubt—"so much for Buckingham." But the Buckingham party have the advantage of being the "ins," and are by no means dispirited by their triumphant success in New-Hampshire.

As far as regards the manufacturing interests of the State—and they may be said to constitute the State—they appear to be about equally divided. It will be recollected that the Meriden Convention of Manufacturers split in halves, and, though each represented one of the great leading parties, both passed resolutions substantially the same. Both condemned JOHN BROWN and all interference with State rights, and both declared their inflexible devotion to the Constitution and the Union, together with their very natural anxiety to sell their wares. Their action did not demonstrate to me, a spectator of their proceedings, any preference for either party, as a body of manufacturers. Their divisions appeared to be simply those of individuals, so that the relative position of parties in the State remains nearly the same. The following were the last three Presidential votes of Connecticut:

	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.
1848	30,314	27,046	5,005
	Pierce.	Scott.	Hale.
1852	33,249	30,359	3,160
	Fremont.	Buchanan.	Fillmore.
1856	42,715	34,995	2,615

In this Congressional District, comprising Hartford and Tolland counties, last year, LOOMIS was elected to Congress by a majority of but 65 votes, and in this county received 19 votes less than his opponent. FREMONT'S majority in the County was, however, 1,071, and in the district 1,489 over both BUCHANAN and FILLMORE. In this town the vote is still closer. There are about 1,000 votes, and usually about 70 Democratic majority. FREMONT, however, carried the town by 15 votes over BUCHANAN, and *one vote* over BUCHANAN and FILLMORE.

The strife is, therefore, a close one, and both parties are working for dear life. The Democracy made special exertions to have a large crowd in attendance this evening, having chartered a train of ten cars from Hartford, to wait until 12 P. M. for the visitors to return. Their meeting was held in duplicate—*i. e.*, one for the German, and another for the English language. It was proposed by the Republicans—and to some extent favored by both Mr. STANTON and Mr. PERRIN, who though political opponents, are brothers-in-law—to hold a meeting Western fashion, and let each party have a talk alternately. There was no hall in the place, however, that could contain the crowd expected, and the project was necessarily abandoned. Upon the whole I do not think that STANTON regretted the decision, for he knows PERRIN'S power with "the masses," if not in arguments, at least in jokes and stories—good if not new. Much surprise, by the way, is expressed here to see Mr. PERRIN figuring as a Democratic orator, as, but a short time since, he was on terms of great familiarity with "Sam" and the dark lantern. However, "All's well that ends well" say the Democracy, and PERRIN appears to please "the boys."

The Borough of New-Britain is one of the most flourishing in the State. Its water-works cost $50,000. The grand reservoir, about two and a half miles distant, covers 175 acres, and holds 700,000,000 gallons. A sub-reservoir is located in the town, and holds 2,000,000 gallons. The water has a head of 100 feet, and an enterprising printer in town uses it to drive a power-press. So great is the force of the water that fire-engines are not needed, and the decrease in the rate of insurance is more than enough to pay the cost of the water-works. In about three years the revenue from rents for use of the water will overtake the interest on the debt for construction.

The taxable property of the town is $2,000,000, and the tax is about equal to fifty-eight cents on a hundred dollars, or about one-third the rate of taxation in New-York City. The entire population of the town is about 5,000, and all sorts of manufacturing is carried on, including bank-locks, hinges, cards, meat cutters, carpet-fasteners, and other specimens of Yankee notions. The town is prettily laid out, and contains no less than half-a-dozen churches. The Normal School is a fine brick edifice. The bricks, by the way, are made in the vicinity, from an excellent fire-red sand, which is plentiful. When I add that the town is lit with gas, it will no doubt be conceded that New-Britain is considerable of a place. The holding of three political meetings simultaneously, was, however, no slight undertaking, and yet was carried out with decided success. Both the Democratic meetings were crowded, and the Republicans filled the largest hall in the place—holding about six hundred persons.

Early in the evening the unusual bustle quite transformed the usually quiet streets, and soon the numbers flocking to the halls, the arriving of delegations from neighboring towns, and the sound of martial music, made the occasion memorable in the annals of New-Britain.

The Republicans, under the auspices of the Young Men's Club, met in the North Church, or Strickland's Hall, and commenced operations about 7½ o'clock.

Mr. F. P. CHAMBERLAIN, President of the Club, commenced the proceedings by a well-turned compliment to Mr. STANTON, who upon being introduced, was received with most flattering testimonials of welcome.

SPEECH OF HON. F. P. STANTON.

Mr. STANTON said that, although a stranger, he deemed it necessary to remark that his presence was not voluntary, but at the request of one of their Senators. He declined at first, but eventually accepted, for he was told that the people of Connecticut were intelligent, liberal and conservative people, and would listen to what he had to say with respectful attention. He came with a determination to conceal no opinion or sentiment which he thought desirable to express, being careful not to offend the feelings or the prejudices of the people. Having met large audiences in three towns of the State, he found the statements of Mr. FOSTER to be correct. [Applause.] Until within a short period he was a Democrat. He went to Kansas, never having previously lived an hour outside of a Slaveholding State, and it might now be expected that he would give some reason for his present political position. If there was a single Democrat present, he expected his attention, and to be judged fairly. In the outset he would say that he had little to remark with regard to local politics. He had little acquaintance with the leaders, but he knew that the eye of the Nation was on Connecticut, and that the fortunes of the coming State election would go far to decide the great contest of November. He knew this because the journals of the Democracy were calling upon their friends to send money into the State to carry this election. He felt justified, therefore, in considering the contest in a measure national. At the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he represented the Memphis district of Tennessee, the largest slaveholding district in Tennessee. He voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He would never have asked for that measure as a Southern man, but as it was offered by a Northern man he felt justified in accepting it. At that time he had argued that under the Kansas Nebraska bill Slavery could not go into the territory of Kansas or Nebraska. After the expiration of that term he retired, having been a member of the House ten consecutive years. He had then expected to retire from political life, but reluctantly, and persuaded by influential friends, he had consented to go into the Territory as Secretary and acting-Governor preceding Gov. WALKER. He was distinctly in favor, at the time of his appointment, of allowing the people of the Territory to settle their own institutions in their own way. It was well known to all parties that the people of the Territory were Free-State men in the majority, yet the territorial government was in the hands of an inconsiderable minority of the people. It was known that the offices of the territorial government had been seized by Southern men with violence. He had given but little credence to the enormity of the charges against the invaders, until he came to know of his own knowledge that they were—sad to relate—wholly and entirely true. when he and Gov. WALKER went over the Territory to implore the people to go up to the polls and take possession of the Government, the people laughed at the proposition. They had been driven from the polls; they had no voice in making the laws, and they could not believe that they were to be allowed a fair chance. They knew that all the officers but the Secretary and Governor were the representatives of the dominant minority. It was not until the election for members of the Legislature that the people could be brought to assert their rights. Then, as was expected, the minority resorted to the most monstrous frauds ever known, and Gov. WALKER and himself resisted those frauds.

It seemed extraordinary that, when the fraudulent returns were rejected, the Northern and Southern press denounced the attempt to defeat the fraud. They were told that they had no right to go behind the returns. But they replied: "Your returns are false, and we spurn them." [Applause.] They found the President cold, and the Press and the party denouncing them. Soon after the Lecompton Constitution was adopted, by those who represented the illegally dominant minority. The Convention was besought to submit the Constitution to the people. But for the interference of the Administration, he believed the Convention would have been in favor of such submission. The result, however, was a sham submission, "for the Constitution with Slavery," or "for the Constitution without Slavery"—but always for the Constitution. The people were insulted, for even if they voted for the Constitution without Slavery it left Kansas a Slave State. Of course, under these circumstances, the people did not want to vote; but they did, and with overwhelming force they went to the polls, and rejected the Slave Constitution. [Applause.] These things were told the President, and yet he exerted all the power and patronage to force that instrument on a protesting people. The great mass of the Democracy, North and South, sustained the President in this outrage on the civil liberty of Kansas.

When he belonged to the Democratic Party, they pledged themselves to the principle of allowing the people of Kansas to settle their own affairs in their own way. But, when the Democratic Party was called upon to redeem its pledge, so far from doing so, the Party sought by every means to subdue the people of Kansas, to defeat the wishes of the people, and make them slaves themselves. [Applause.] He insisted that the Democratic Party was no longer the old Party. It had changed its principles, and advocated those calculated to subvert the principles upon which the Republic was based. Had the party repented of that error, and regained the platform of 1854? Or did it sustain the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN with regard to Lecompton, absolutely controlled by the Southern politicians, who invented this device for subverting the policy of the party? What did the Democratic caucus of Senators determine? It was the platform upon which JAMES BUCHANAN stands, that every foot of territory outside of the States is subject to Slavery, and that no power could alter that state of things until the territory became a State. The Cincinnati Platform would never have been adopted without an admission of the Southern version of that instrument. The sentiments of the South were changed much. He had never until recently heard Slavery defended as a good institution. Such was not the view of JEFFERSON, or of WASHINGTON, or of PATRICK HENRY, or of MASON. He believed that those opinions prevailed until this later doctrine, that Slavery is not only right and justifiable, but that it is the best form of social organization. They did not hesitate now to pronounce free society an utter failure. Men of these extreme opinions controlled the Democratic Party absolutely. They had compelled the Kansas outrage, and called for a slave code for the Territories, and declared that slave labor was the only possible form of social organization for the best interests of the country.

The growth of the demand for staple productions of the South had led to an increase in the value of Southern slaves, and altered the views of the owners. They had almost a monopoly of the production of cotton, and they saw visions of splendor, wealth, power and glory in the future. They viewed the institution with different eyes. He thought that neither the character, justice nor perpetuity of the institution of Slavery was affected by these considerations. Slavery was now just what it always was. The South had to exercise greater power to maintain its supremacy, or the balance of power. Slavery now acts with a unity and concentrated purpose. It could be likened to nothing better than a powerful moneyed corporation, holding communities in its power. It was his honest belief that the Democratic Party at this day was fairly to be called the representative of the interests of the slaveholding people of the Confederacy. [Applause.] The Republican Party had become the representative of free society, which Southern people pronounced a failure. [Applause.] He had not the prejudices of most against the slave institution. He thought the South perfectly justified in retaining Slavery under their present circumstances. He thought his audience in the same circumstances, in contact with the same number of Africans, would, no doubt, hold them in subordination. But he believed that the South should ameliorate the condition of the slaves, and abandon the idea that Slavery must be perpetual. If the slaves were to be free in some future generation they ought to be gradually improved for a state of freedom. [Applause.] The Southern negro was different from the Northern. They were half-civilized, incapable of taking care of themselves, and to turn them loose would be the greatest calamity that could befall the North and South. All the white races of Europe and Asia have been slaves. The condition of slavery has been universal at some period, and at a certain point of progress Slavery is natural. When making this remark upon one occasion, he had been accused of calling Slavery a Divine institution. He said no such thing. He made the simple generalization that all the white races at some period had established Slavery. But Slavery disappears before progress. Its disappearance is equally natural, for liberty is also natural in a certain stage of development. Nothing can prevent the emancipation of Southern slaves but the intermixture of additional Africans to keep the blacks savage and degraded. [Applause.] In this contest, though he was willing to concede Southern rights, he felt that the Republican party, representing free institutions as against slave institutions, demanded his indorsement, because of the two he thought freedom the better. [Applause.] It was impossible to avoid this conflict. Ideas and principles are inflexible, and cannot be annihilated. The free

LAW REPORTS.

Third Day's Drive of the Omnibus Case.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. *Robert Schuyler et al.*—The proceedings in this case commenced again with the further examination of Mr. Bement, the present Treasurer of the New-Haven Railroad Company. He was asked to describe the offices occupied by the Company and those of the Schuylers; and to state how they were connected. In answer to questions on this subject the witness drew a small diagram giving the relative positions of the rooms. It appeared that both suites of offices were connected. The entrance from the stairway was directly into the office of R. & G. L. Schuyler; and from their offices into those of the Company. It was incidentally stated that the transfers of stock were usually made in the outer office—that of the Schuylers.

A large number of bulky and well-worn account books; being the Construction-Account books of the Company; their Stock Ledgers, &c., &c., were shown to the witness and identified by him. He also gave the names of several of the clerks and others in whose handwriting the various entries in the books were made. This witness also testified that he was not aware of the Company having received any payments upon subscriptions for stock since 1853, the date of witness' appointment as treasurer.

Morris Ketchum, former Treasurer of the Company, was then recalled. This witness was closely questioned by counsel on both sides as to his recollection respecting the signatures, &c., to the original subscription list to the stock of the Company, but nothing of much general interest was elicited.

Elisha S. Abernathy, Secretary of the Company, was also called and examined as to the books and accounts of the Company.

The remainder of the session was chiefly occupied with discussion upon the competency and relevancy of the various books of accounts, subscription lists, &c., offered by the plaintiffs in evidence. The result of the discussion was that the Court allowed the various books offered to be received, but without passing finally upon the questions raised, or expressing any opinion on the legal effect of the evidence. All the defendants were understood as objecting to the evidence and excepting to the admission. The question how far the contents of the books are to be allowed to affect the case, is reserved for the present.

William Woodruff, porter to the Company, an intelligent looking colored man, was also examined relative to the identity of some of the books produced.

Mr. Wm. Curtis Noyes conducts the case for the plaintiffs. Associated with him are Messrs. Tracy, Powers and Talmadge. Messrs. Daniel Lord, Wm. M. Evarts, John E. Burrill, Rutherford, Bliss, Rodman and Larocque, seem to be chiefly conducting the defence.

The Police Case.

Gorman vs. *The Board of Police.*—The Court-room continues crowded with a throng of interested spectators of this trial.

Justice JAMES decided that the defects in the application of the plaintiff for his original appointment as Policeman were immaterial, he having been duly appointed.

The plaintiff then produced the records of the Court of Common Pleas showing his naturalization.

Testimony is now being offered to show that he was never dismissed, and did not voluntarily withdraw from the force.

Alleged Statement of Purchaser's Solvency—Verdict for Defendant.

Henry P. Barker vs. *Henry P. Wilson.*—In this case, which was partly reported yesterday, and which has been on trial for two days, in the Marine Court, the defendant, Mr. Wilson, of the firm of Wilsons, Midgley & Jennings, was placed on the stand, and directly contradicted the testimony of plaintiff's witnesses as to his having made any representations whatever as to the credit of Whitney & McDonald. Other testimony was offered impeaching the credibility of the principal witness for the plaintiff. The jury rendered a verdict for the defendants.

G. M. Speir and James W. Wilson appeared for the defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.

BONNEY, J.—*Brewster* vs. *Beebe.*—Motion for leave to bring action on judgment granted, and $10 costs of motion to the party that shall be successful in that action.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Lille et al.* vs. *Haase—Palmer* vs. *Skinner—Beebe* vs. *Cain—Petition of Henry J. Brown—Petition of Joseph Schultz.*—Orders granted.

Hessel vs. *Bernhard.*—Motion for Receiver and injunction granted.

Lyon et al. vs. *Bean.*—Affidavit not sufficient to au thorize order.

New-York Life and Trust Company vs. *Burdell.*—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON, J.—*Wallon* vs. *the Mayor.*—Adjustment of costs by the Clerk affirmed.

Wehrman vs. *The New-England Mutual Life Insurance Company.*—Let the commission issue to the United States Consul at Leipsic, and in which both parties may join.

Schappert vs. *Schappert.*—Twenty dollars allowed to plaintiff, to prosecute her action, and $2 per week alimony during its continuance.

McGraw vs. *The Mayor.*—Allowance $150.

United States Marshal's Office.

THE ALLEGED MURDERS ON THE AMERICAN BARK ANNA.

Edmund Lane, chief mate, and Gordon Hires, second mate of the bark *Anna*, who were arrested and examined before the Police Court of Southampton, upon a charge of causing the death of six colored seamen, while on a voyage from New-York to Laguna, S. A., and from thence to England, and who were remanded to the custody of the American Consul at that port to be sent home for trial, arrived by the steamer *Fulton* on Tuesday. Deputy-Marshal O'Keefe took charge of the prisoners, and brought them to the office of the United States District-Attorney, where complaints were formally laid, and they were committed to await examination. The testimony, which was lengthy, appeared in the London papers, and as recited presents a case of brutality and inhumanity seldom equaled in the annals of seamurders.

Calendar....THURSDAY, March 22.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 195, 204, 216, 217, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 31, 32, 152, 182, 197, 201, 127, 128, 130, 139, 153, 198 202.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 647, 435, 243, 691, 693, 701, 705, 709, 715, 717, 719, 721, 731, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 757. *Part II.*—Police cases.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part II.*—Nos. 212, 412, 240, 164, 238, 540, 546, 560, 572, 584, 590.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1707, 1853, 1852, 1855, 1856, 1730, 1820, 2381, 1830, 1652, 1847, 1616, 1799, 1538, 1837. *Part II.*—Nos. 2568, 132, 348, 399, 419, 1569, 1710[illegible]37, 1626, 1824, 1848, 72, 421, 418, 1579, 1549.

Meeting of the Bar in Honor of George Wood.

ADDRESSES BY DANIEL LORD, WILLIAM M. EVARTS AND WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES.

A meeting in honor of George Wood, late a distinguished and influential member of the New-York Bar, was held yesterday afternoon in the room of the Supreme Court Circuit

The meeting was called to order by Ex-Judge Roosevelt, who nominated Ex-Judge Bronson, Chairman.

Justice Sutherland, of the Supreme Court, and Justice Pierrepont, of the Superior Court, were nominated Vice-Presidents. Messrs. Watson and Jessup were nominated Secretaries.

Joseph Blunt, Esq., offered the followed resolutions:

Resolved, That, by the death of George Wood, the New-York Bar has been deprived of one of its most distinguished ornaments; who, by a rare union of dignity and humanity, was greatly endeared to us as a man, while his profound learning, his unequaled powers of argument, united with the highest sense of his professional honor and justice, commanded our respect and regard as a professional brother.

Resolved, That we feel it due to the memory of the deceased, publicly to express our appreciation of these noble traits which adorn and dignify his character; of his exact and thorough knowledge of the science of the law; his tenacity of purpose in the vindication of principle, his firm attachment to the institutions of his country, and unusual power of reasoning, his purity, simplicity and virtue—in all which respects he was justly the pride and glory of his profession.

Resolved, That as evidence of our respect for the deceased, we will attend his funeral with the usual badges of mourning.

Resolved, That as a mark of our sympathy with their great bereavement, a copy of these resolutions, signed by the officers of the meeting, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Daniel Lord said that no tribute which the Bar could give could be more worthily conferred. Mr. Wood was a man beyond eulogy. Perhaps what was more remarkable in him was the simplicity and clearness with which he stated and argued law. In some branches of the law he stood the highest of any man at the Bar. On the subject of charitable uses, a subject congenial to his tastes, a question not merely between man and man, but involving the relations of man to his Maker, he brought to bear the learning of ancient and of modern law.

Mr. W. M. Evarts paid a high elogium upon the professional merits of Mr. Wood. During his remarks he said that he had seen it reported in the newspapers that Mr. Wood was not an interesting speaker, but there was no one at the bar to whom he listened with greater interest. True, there was little manner, or little warmth in his speeches, but if any one had the art of thinking while he spoke, and talking as he would were he writing, that man was Mr. Wood. He knew something of his political views. He was a man who loved the Union and the whole Union.

Addresses were also made by Wm. Curtis Noyes and Richard Goodman, after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

An Unfounded Charge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you published in your paper of Friday an account of my arrest for stealing cotton, no doubt your sense of justice will induce you to give space for this assertion of my innocence. The real culprit has been discovered and my innocence legally established. Nothing but a desire to clear my character before the world, induces me to trouble you. Yours, &c.,

PETER BRUNCK, Mate of Ship *Bernard.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 20, 1860.

Virginia and Mississippi.

REPLY OF GEN. STARKE TO AN INVITATION TO ADDRESS THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., March 9, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Yours, without date, was received by me on the 26th ultimo. I purposely abstained from a reply, until I should receive the response of this Commonwealth to the State which I represent. That response I have just received, and now my mission is ended, and I am on the eve of my departure from this metropolis. My sense of the manner in which my mission has been treated, I have communicated to His Excellency, and will duly report to my own. It has terminated, however, let me say, *in such a manner as obviously to preclude the fitness and propriety of addressing the citizens of Virginia as you propose.* The decision is made, and can no longer be the subject of argument or appeal. But, gentlemen, rest assured that the crisis to which you refer has lost its deep interest. And the dangers apprehended by the government of my State have not been averted. And my sympathy with you has been increased rather than diminished by the manner in which it has resulted. Our Southern difficulties have not met with a solution, and we have all still to await events and and the action of men and States.

Before I can accept your invitation, I must report to my own sovereign State, and abide her decision.

Yours, very respectfully,

P. B STARKE.

To Messrs. J. HERBERT CLAIBORNE, F. W. COLEMAN, B. B. DOUGLAS, and others.

The Mexican Treaty.

PETITION OF THE MANUFACTURING INTEREST FOR ITS RATIFICATION.

The following petition has been put in circulation, and will doubtless obtain the signatures of all intelligent men belonging to the class it claims to speak for:

To His Excellency the President, and the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of New-York, respectfully represent: That the trade of our country is seriously depressed; that large numbers of persons connected with almost every branch of manufacturing industry are but partially employed, while many are wholly unemployed; that they believe that the commercial provisions of the Treaty recently concluded at Vera Cruz, by Hon. ROBERT MCLANE, with the Government of Mexico, would, if rendered operative, greatly promote the industrial interests of the people of the United States. Your petitioners would therefore respectfully request that the said Treaty be ratified, and take effect immediately. And your petitioners will ever pray.

A Swedish Republican Club has been formed in Galesburgh, Ill. Mr. PETER L. HAWKINSON is the President of the Club, and the members declare their purpose to enter with vigor upon the campaign.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 21.

$1,300	Ohio St. 6s, '69..100¾	1,235	N. Y. Central R..		75¼
1,000	Ill. Int. Imp.-'47.103½	50	do	s30	75½
6,000	Mo. State 6s....	81	do	b60	75½
1,000	do	80¾	do	b30	75½
10,000	do	s10 80½	do	s10	75¼
10,000	do	b10 80½	do		75
37,000	do	80½	do	b30	75½
3,000	Cal. State 7s....	88	do	b30	75¼
800	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.102		150 Erie Railroad		10½
5,000	Erie 2d mge. bs..	9½	100	do	10½
1,000	E. R. Con. bs. '91	31	100	do	10
2,000	E. R. 5th mge bs.	43	400 Harlem R. Pref'd.		35¼
2,000	H. R. R. Con. bs.	80	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.		20½
1,000	Har. R. 1st mge.	96	50	do	b30 20¾
6,000	H. R. 3d mge bs.	74	25	do	20¾
1,000	Mich. S. & N. Ins.	38¾	200 Panama Railroad		134½
2,000	Del., L. & W. R.		108	do	135
	1st M	98½	100 Ill. Cen. R		62½
1,000	H. & St. J. R. Bs.	67	100	do	62½
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	91	100	do	62½
11000	Mich. Cen. R. 8 p. c. 1st m. sk. fd. c. b	96¼	50	do	b30 62¾
5	Bank of New-York	103	100	do	s10 62¾
13	Continental Bank.	99¾	325 Gal. & Chicago R		62¾
100	Cary Impr. Co	5¼	350	do	62½
125	Del. & Hud. Cn. Co	96¾	100	do	s10 62½
12	Penn. Coal Co	84½	100	do	s30 61¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co	97½	50	do	b60 62¼
300	do	98	100	do	b30 62¼
210	do	98¼	300	do	62
50	do	s30 98	150	do	s5 62
100	do	s60 98	100	do	bnwk 62
100	do	b15 98¾	300 Clev. & Tol. R		21
5	do	98¾	100	do	21¾
50	Canton Co	20	200 Chic. & R. I. R		65¾
50	do	b60 20½	200	do	s30 65¾
600	Reading Railroad.	41¾	300	do	65⅞
200	do	b60 42	100 Chic. B. & Q. R		56
300	Mich. Cen. R.	41¾	100	do	b60 56¼
80	do	41¾	20	do	55½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '68, cou.	107¾	10 Hud. River R		33¾
2 000	Ohio St. 6s, '70	107	200 Harlem R		9¾
15,000	Miss'ri St. 6s.	s60 80¼	200 Har. R. Pref		35
2,000	do	80¾	150 Mich. Central R		41¾
10,000	do	s60 80¾	350 M. S. & N.I.G.S.	b30	20¾
10,000	do	b30 80¾	50	do	20¾
2,000	Hud. R. R. 3d M	96	200 Gal. & Chic. R		61¾
1,000	L.E. & W. 1st. M. B	70	50	do	61½
300	N. Y. Cen. R	75	150	do	61¾
400	do	74¾	100	do	b30 61¾
500	do	74¾	100	do	s30 61¾
200	do	b60 75	449 Chic. & R. I. R		65¾
100	do	74¾	350	do	65¾
200	do	s10 74¾	300	do	65¼
1000	do	74¾	200	do	b60 65¼
700	do	s30 74¾	50 Pacific M.S. Co.	b10	98¾
200	do	s15 74¾	58	do	98¼
200	do	b15 74⅝	300	do	s30 98¾
100	do	b10 74⅝	100 Canton Company.		28

WEDNESDAY, March 21—P. M.

A partial reaction has succeeded the very buoyant state of things on the Stock Exchange yesterday and the day before, and the effect of some considerable realizations for the *Bull* account on New-York Central and some of the Western roads was felt to-day in a decline of ¼@¾ ₱ cent. On the other hand Pacific Mail and Panama continued to advance, and the former brought as much as 98¼ ₱ cent. cash and 98¾ buyer 30 days, the highest figures for fifteen months past. Panama was done at 135@134¾ ₱ cent. The opening price of New-York Central in the forenoon was 75¼ ₱ cent., at which and 75⅜ ₱ cent. a moderate business was done at the early Board. In the Street the offers to sell were lower, upon telegraphic information from Albany throwing some doubt on the favorable settlement of the Tax bill; the lowest 74⅜ ₱ cent. On the meeting of the Second Board, the price recovered to 75 ₱ cent., but soon after went down again to 74½, and finally closed 74⅜@¾, as against 75⅛@¼ yesterday afternoon. Galena dropped to 61⅜; Rock Island to 65½; Illinois Central to 62 ₱ cent. The Michigan Shares were steady, and the Southern rather firm, with but few offers to sell the old stock. The Guaranteed sold at 20⅜ ₱ cent. Michigan Central, 41½ ₱ cent. In the Stocks nearer home, only a moderate business was done in Harlem, Hudson or Erie; the last two a fraction easier than yesterday. Delaware and Hudson firmer, with sales at 96¾ ₱ cent. Reading steady, 41⅜@42 ₱ cent. At the final closing, the General Share Market showed more steadiness than on the printed sales, though the tone of dealings had lost something of its buoyancy.

In State Stocks, the transactions in Missouris fell off at the opening of the Board this forenoon about ⅛ ₱ cent., but at this decline the demand continued to take all the parcels offered at 80½, cash, and for part of the sales 80⅜ was paid, at about which figures the Stock closed in the afternoon. We have been favored with an abstract of the bill recently passed through the Legislature, and which now awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law. A private dispatch to-day states that the Legislature adjourned the special session immediately after passing the bill; so that any objections which the Governor may entertain to approving the measure in all its provisions, cannot be remedied until next Winter. Whether he will find sufficient cause to hold the bill over or not is, at present, somewhat questionable. The Missouri *Republican*—a journal favoring the largest liberty to the loan of the State credit to the Railways—argues that the Governor, after due time for examination, must approve the bill as embodying, in the main, his own previously expressed views on the subject. The new appropriations and the conditions upon which they rest are as follows:

Pacific Railroad to Kansas, to be issued directly and unconditionally	$280 000
Afterwards, at the rate of $50,000 for every five miles completed	1,140,000
The Pacific Southwest Branch, guaranteed 7 ₱ cent., are all made convertable into regular State 6 ₱ cent Bonds, at the option of the holder within five years, and further aid is granted on the dollar for dollar plan, when the former aid is exhausted, to the extent of	750,000
North Missouri Railroad, $50,000 for every five miles completed south of Pilot Knob	1,000,000
And authorized to issue preferred stock to build the same, entitled to 6 ₱ cent. dividend before any dividend on the old stock, though not before paying the interest on the State Bonds, the *extension* to stand on its own merits.	
Northern Missouri Railroad, in lieu of one million, old grant, forfeited, directly, unconditional	150,000
And at the rate of $60,000 for every miles completed north of junction with Hannibal and St. Joseph's	816,000
Total amount authorized	$4,136,000

The State, writes a St. Louis correspondent, assumes to pay the interest on all Railroad Bonds July 1, 1860, and Jan. 1, 1861. The Northern Missouri expects to complete ten miles within thirty days, and get $120,000 Bonds. The Pacific expects to complete five miles to Otterville in sixty to ninety days, and get $50,000. The progression of the Iron Mount is quite uncertain, probably very slow, if at all. One million State Bonds, and $150,000 ₱ annum of the revenue of the State, are by the above-named bill appropriated to the "State Interest Fund," in addition to former provisions for same. This bill fills up the constitutional limit for the indebtedness of the State, say thirty millions.

The Discount market tends to cheaper terms than we have had here for nearly a twelve-month. Some transactions reported to us to-day, are as low as 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum on prime short acceptances, and 5½@6 ₱ cent. for prime lists of 3@4 months' indorsed bills. These may be exceptional cases, for the moment, as the New-England Banks are employing their New-York balances on the best terms they can make for good selections of paper. But it is proper to change our quotations to embrace the extreme transactions both ways, viz.: 30@60 days acceptances, 5@5½ ₱ cent.; 3@4 months' indorsed bills, 5½@6½ ₱ cent.; longer dates to and including September paper, 6@7 ₱ cent. Temporary Loans, 5@5½ ₱ cent. as the rule on select collateral with ouside lenders and at Bank, and 6 ₱ cent. among the Stock Brokers in lending to each other and to their dealers on miscellaneous securities. The general supply of Money is very easy, with more out-of-town lenders—the balances here being largely in favor of Boston, and rather considerably so in favor of Philadelphia. The Boston *Post* says that in that market Money is exceedingly abundant. The following are the comparative returns of the Bank movement in the leading four cities of the country this week:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n.	Deposits.
New-York, Mar. 17	127,582,848	$23,171,833	$8,380,999	$82,596,123
Philadelphia, Mar. 19	26,913,772	4,292,542	2,784,773	15,693,623
Boston, Mar. 20	60,253,208	5,448,850	6,405,000	18,660,000
New-Orleans, March 10	24,688,801	13,039,692	13,726,654	21,310,646
Total	$237,953,629	$46,650,952	$31,297,326	$138,662,391
Previous week	$237,966,055	$45,015,207	$31,463,976	$137,047,193

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of Saturday, quotes "Exchange Market inactive from the opening to the close of the week, and operations exhibit a considerable reduction in both Foreign and Domestic Bills. The supply of most descriptions is in excess of the demand, and quotations show no marked variation in rates of any class. The ruling figures at the close of business were as follows: Clear Sterling Bills 107¾@108¼@108¾. Bill of Lading Drafts, 107@107⅞. Franks, 5f. 18¾@5f. 23¾ ₱ dollar. Sixty day Bills on New-York &c., 1@1¼ ₱ cent. discount. Sight, par@¼ ₱ cent. premium."

Since the closing of the Boston steamer mail of yesterday, nothing of moment has been done in Exchange. The rates hold barely steady at 108¾@108⅞ on London; f.5.17½ on Paris.

The Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company has made its annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1859. Its earnings were:

Passengers	$161,754 45	
Freight	235,645 05	
Mails	11,106 00	
Express	6,260 00	$414,759 50
Expenses		203,304 79
Net Earnings		$201,454 71

Cost of Road now reported:

Stock	$1,668,300 50	
Bonds	1,506,183 98	
Bills Payable	153,177 59	$3,327,662 07

The following synopsis of the figures of the Comptroller's report of the city of St. Louis exhibits the financial condition of the city:

ANALYSIS OF ACCOUNTS.

Rec'ts from gen'l revenue	254,012 78	$1,313,970 03
Receipts from sale of bonds		74,624 13
Cash in treasury April 9, 1859		22,452 33
Temporary loans		50,000 00
Total		$1,461,046 49
Warrants drawn for general current expenses	$980,928 25	
Warrants drawn for special current expenses	277,193 30	
Warrants drawn to pay maturing bonds	141,896 00	
Warrants outstanding April 9, 1859	4,400 82	$1,354,418 37
Warrants outstanding March 1, 1860		13,118 94
Balance		$1,341,299 43
Cash in treasury M'h 1, '60.		119,747 06
Total		$1,461,046 49
The Bonded Debt of the City on 9th April, 1859, was	$5,288,296 00	
Floating debt audited	4,400 82	
Floating debt not audited	54,738 67	$5,347,034 49
Deduct cash in Treasury April 9, 1857		22,452 33
Total		$5,324,582 16
Bond'd d'bt March 1, 1860	$5,059,900 00	
Floating debt audited	13,118 14	
Floating debt not audited, estimated	50,000 00	
Temporary Loan	50,000 00	
Total	$5,173,018 94	
Deduct cash in Treasury March 1, 1860	119,747 06	$5,053,271 88
And the reduction of Public debt from April 9, 1859, to March 1, 1860, was		$271,310 28

We have heretofore noticed the probable payment of a Dividend, in gross, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western stock, of 18 ₱ cent., payable in scrip, equivalent to three years' interest at the rate of 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum since the suspension of the regular interest on the stock was deemed imperative from the then existing embarrassments in the finances of the Company. This purpose of the Board of Directors was duly approved at a general meeting of the stockholders today, on the motion of Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, as follows:

Whereas, By a resolution adopted by the stockholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company at their annual meeting, held on the 26th day of January, 1858, the President and Managers were prohibited from increasing the capital stock of said Company for any purpose other than the fulfillment of their existing contracts, without the assent of three-fourths of the stockholders being first had and obtained; and,

Whereas, The interest which the said Company are by law authorized to pay upon its stock has not been paid for the last three years, the means for the payment thereof having been expended in the construction of the Road, and in purchasing equipment therefor, and in liquidating liabilities for those purposes incurred;

Now, therefore, *Resolved*, That the President and Board of Managers of this Company be and they are hereby authorized to issue new stock at par, to such an amount as shall be sufficient to pay the interest from the 1st day of January, 1857, to the 1st day of January, 1860, at the rate of 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum upon the whole amount of capital stock heretofore issued, and to pay the same on and after the 15th of May to the holders of the said stock, as it appears that they were thereto respectively entitled on the 29th day of February, 1860, that being the time the transfer books were closed, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Managers; provided, however, that all sums of interest less than a full share of stock, to cost $50, shall be settled in full by the payment of 75 per cent. thereof in cash.

The following statement shows the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the month of March:

	1860.	1859.
Received from coal	$102,795 91	$95,369 25
Received from merchandise	42,807 88	37,578 80
Received for travel	26,237 68	22,379 18
Total	$171,841 47	$155,327 23
Transportation, roadway, renewal fund and all charges	113,302 25	96,258 19
Net profit for the month	$58,539 22	$59,069 04
Net profit for previous two months	162,490 53	157,313 01
Total net profit for 3 months	$221,029 80	$216,382 05

We have received from Mr. NICOLAY his semi-monthly Price Current of Stocks and Bonds, copies of which can be obtained at his office gratuitously.

The following are the Currency and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	3-10@ —
New-England	1-5@ —
New-Jersey	1-5@ —
Philadelphia	⅛@ —
Baltimore	¼@ ⅜
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ ⅝
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ⅝
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	⅛@1
South Carolina and Georgia	⅜@ ⅝
North Carolina	1 @1¼
Virginia	¾@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	2¼@3
Michigan	1 @ —
Tennessee	1 @1¼
Free Indiana	1½@ —
Louisiana	⅞@1
Mobile	1¼@ —
Canada	⅜@ ¾
Missouri	2 @ —

SPECIE.

Silver.		Old Am. Qr. Dols.	$1 02@ —
Mexican Dols	$1 06@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	2⅜@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 10@ —	Span. ⅛ & 1-16 Pcs.	1 27@ —
Five-franc pieces	98@ —	*Gold.*	
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Sovereigns	4 86@4 88
German Crowns	1 06@ —	Twenty francs	3 88@ —
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten-thaler pieces	7 87@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten-guilder pcs.	3 98@ —
English Silver	4 80@4 85	Spanish Doub'n	16 30@16 40
Species	1 08@ —	Patriot Doubl'n	15 75@15 80
Old Am. Half Dols	1 04½@ —	Gold.—Am. Old 6c. prem.	

The day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's office was as follows:

Total Receipts	$181,599 44
Payments	252,507 48
Balance	8,067,757 85

The receipts for Customs were $118,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ UNITED STATES INSCRIBED FIVES of 1874.
UNITED STATES COUPON FIVES of 1874.
In amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 21, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 42 bbls. Ashes 1,598 bbls. Flour, 556 bush. Corn, 11,148 bush. Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 2,078 packages Provisions, and 1,077 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day, of only 45 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in limited request at former prices.

COAL—Foreign is scarce and quiet. Anthracite is in demand at unchanged rates.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported of 850 bags Rio at 13¼c.@14c.; and 700 bags Porto Rico on private terms.

COTTON—Has been very quiet, sales having been reported since our last of only 500 bales at previous figures.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile, N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	8¼	8¼	8⅜ 8⅛
Middling, ₱ lb	11⅛	11¾	11⅜ 11⅜
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜ 13¼

DRY GOODS—The public sales to-day passed off rather spiritedly. Desirable goods brought fair prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been moderately active, to-day, for State and Western Flour, and prices of really desirable lots have favored sellers. Sales have been reported of 9,250 bbls., including superfine State at $5.15@$5 25; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 30@$5 50, chiefly within the range; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 15@$5 30; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 35@$6 35; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 40@6 50; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 95; round hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $6@$6 20, chiefly within the range, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$ 15	@ 5 25
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 35	@ 6 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 85	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	6 00	@ 6 20
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 25	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 25	@ 7 75

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at uniform rates. The reported sales reach 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $6@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c.; and $6 30@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 45@$7 25 ₱ bbl. About 600 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 55@$3 65 for Jersey; $4 05@$4 10 for Baltimore, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 62½@$1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been lightly dealt in to-day, sales having been confined to small lots, including White Western at $1 64@$1 65; Amber do. at $1 50, and White Kentucky at $1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and declining; sales, 15,000 bushels, at 75c @ 78c. for White and Yellow Jersey and Southern; and 75c.@76c. for Mixed Western, from the Railroad Depôt, ₱ bush. Sales were also made of 2,100 bush. Rye at 86c., and 5,000 bushels State Barley at 76c. ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet and somewhat depressed, including Canada at 43c.@43½c.; Western at 43c.@43½c.; State at 43½c.@44½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@41c.; Southern at 38c.@40c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 800 bales North River at 90c.@$1 10, for shipment and City use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been in slack demand, and prices have been somewhat nominal.

HOPS—Sales to-day: 30 bales last year's crop, within a range of from 6c.@14c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been in very moderate request, including Scotch Pig, at $25@$26, and common English Bar at $43 50 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LEAD—Has been lightly dealt in. Prices remain about the same.

MOLASSES—We have heard of sales of 170 bbls. New-Orleans, at 45c.@48c.; 400 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, at 31c.; and 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 29c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Cut have been more freely offered and purchased, at $2 84@$3 25, chiefly at $3 ₱ 100 lbs.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine exhibit no important changes. Spirits Turpentine has been inquired for, chiefly at 47c.@47½c., ₱ gal.

OILS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Crude Whale, mainly at 46c.@50c.; Crude Sperm at $1 40; Olive at $1 20@$1 25, and Linseed at 58c., ₱ gallon. Other descriptions have been quiet. In New-Bedford, during the week, sales transpired of 342 bbls. Crude Sperm, chiefly at $1 40, with 2,850 bbls. Crude Whale, part for export, at 45c.@50c., ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to March 19, '60	5,587	7,813	200,000
Same time last year	4,848	19,384	509,300

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to-day to the extent of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $17 75@$17 87 for Mess; $17 20@$17 25 for old Mess; $14 37½@$14 50 for new Prime; and $12 37@$12 50 for old Prime, ₱ bbl.,—indicating an easier market. Cut Meats dull and heavy at 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, and 7c. @7½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in demand, chiefly at 9¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Lard continues in request at former rates. Sales 450 tcs., in lots, at 10¾c.@11¾c ₱ lb. Beef is in slack demand; sales have been made of only 285 bbls., in lots, at $9@12½@$10 37½ for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5 25@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4 12½@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $16@$19 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $13@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 14c.@22c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling steady at 10c.@13c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 300 tierces at from $4@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Liverpool is plenty and heavy,—including fine at $1 40@$1 50, and Ground at 80c. ₱ sack. Other kinds are inactive at old figures.

SPICES—Have been very quiet at about former quotations.

SUGARS—The day's business amounts to about 630 hhds., including Cuba at 6⅜c.@6⅞c., Porto Rico at 7c., with Texas and Melado on private terms; also 100 boxes Havana, chiefly at 8¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The public sale to-day was rather spirited and successful. Gunpowder 39c.@45c., Imperial 32½c.@56c., Hyson 39½c.@46c., Young

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to take care of children; will make herself generally useful; the other as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; understands her business perfectly; can come well recommended from their last place, and have no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 78 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress; she understands her business perfectly well in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last situation; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to go to the country for the Summer season. Call for two days at No. 220 East 23d-st., between the 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON IN AN institution or seminary, by a very efficient and strictly conscientious lady, who thoroughly understands housekeeping. She has several years of practical experience, and can give the best of reference. Call at, or address, F. T., No. 64 High-st., Brooklyn, for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; a small private family preferred; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 85 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or minding children and to do plain sewing; has first-rate City reference; is willing to go in the country for the Summer; can be seen for two days at No. 211 East 19th-st, top floor, front room.

WANTED—WASHING BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman; wishes to engage family washing; will be thankful for gentlemen's and ladies' washing; is also willing to go out to work by the day; best of City references given as to honesty and capability. Can be seen at No. 231 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART AND tidy young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do chamberwork and to assist in the washing. The best of City reference given from her last situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 356 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, BY a competent young woman; understands fluting and doing up laces; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability, from her employer, where she has lived a number of years. Can be seen at No. 113½ East 29th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family; is tidy and neat in her habits, and prefers a steady place in the City. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., between Spring and Prince sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman; is a first-class cook; can do all kinds of cooking, and take the whole charge of the kitchen, and assist in the washing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 400 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as laundress, and one as chambermaid; can give good recommendations from their last place, where they have lived three years; would wish to live together in the one family. Call at No. 1, corner of 21st-st. and 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from the lady she lived with, who can also be seen. Call at No. 117 Laurens-st., No. 4 rear building, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or can do general housework. Can bring good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 186 East 16th-st., between Avenues A. and B., third floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS COOK AND CHAMbermaid by two German girls, separate or together. The cook can do all kinds of cooking, after the English, French and American styles; the chambermaid and waitress knows her duties well. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESANT woman wishes a situation as cook, in the City; has good City reference. Can be seen, from 10 till 4 o'clock, at No. 239 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 400 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts. Can be seen, for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO OBtain a situation in a private family as waitress, who has lived five years in her last place; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st., first floor front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; ONE as first-class seamstress, who cuts and fits ladies' and children's clothes; the other as chambermaid, who does fluting and makes up muslins; both have City reference. Apply for two days at No. 67 West 15th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, and the other as waitress; good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 234 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT as first-rate cook; is a good baker, and is willing to go to the country for the season; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as lady's maid and seamstress; is fully competent; best of reference from her last place, where she can be seen for two days, No. 12 University-place, between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily by a young woman, as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, and can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days, at No. 94 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress, who understands family sewing and dressmaking; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 East 23d-st., near 1st av.

WANTED—BY A VERY AGREEABLE YOUNG girl, with the best City reference from her last place, a situation to do general housework or chamberwork, and take care of children. Call at No. 111 28th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT AND tidy young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or would have no objection to take care of a baby; good City reference. Call at No. 639 Hudson-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting, in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO GIRLS; ONE to do general housework; the other chamberwork and waiting; both first-class servants; two years' reference in last place, which they have just left. Call at No. 1,130 Broadway, near 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 400 2d-av, between 25th and 26th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as good cook; she thoroughly understands her business; is a good meat and pastry cook, also a good baker of bread and biscuit, and all kinds of desserts. Best City reference. Call at 147 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family as first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 205 East 13th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as waitress and to assist with chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 62 West 21st-st., corner of 6th av., for two days.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS AT NO. 50 Forsyth-st., top floor, room No. 11, rear building, will attend to washing in her house, or a few days out, or sewing by the day; she is a good sewer; would do either.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do housework in a small private family; would be willing to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Best of City references. Apply at No. 165 East 16th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork, or as chambermaid and waitress; can do fine washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman; is a first-class cook; can do all kinds of cooking, and take the whole charge of the kitchen, and assist in the washing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 400 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as laundress, and one as chambermaid; can give good recommendations from their last place, where they have lived three years; would wish to live together in the one family. Call at No. 1, corner of 21st-st. and 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from the lady she lived with, who can also be seen. Call at No, 117 Laurens-st., No. 4 rear building, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or can do general housework. Can bring good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 186 East 16th-st., between Avenues A. and B., third floor, front room.

WANTED—WASHING BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman; wishes to engage family washing; will be thankful for gentlemen's and ladies' washing; is also willing to go out to work by the day; best of City references given as to honesty and capability. Can be seen at No. 231 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART AND tidy young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do chamberwork and to assist in the washing. The best of City reference given from her last situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 356 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, BY a competent young woman; understands fluting and doing up laces; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability, from her employer, where she has lived a number of years. Can be seen at No. 113½ East 29th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family; is tidy and neat in her habits, and prefers a steady place in the City. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., between Spring and Prince sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman; is a first-class cook; can do all kinds of cooking, and take the whole charge of the kitchen, and assist in the washing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 400 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts. Can be seen for two days.

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WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman; is a first-class cook; can do all kinds of cooking, and take the whole charge of the kitchen, and assist in the washing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 400 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, and the other as waitress; good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 234 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT as first-rate cook; is a good baker, and is willing to go to the country for the season; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as lady's maid and seamstress; is fully competent; best of reference from her last place, where she can be seen for two days, No. 12 University-place, between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily by a young woman, as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, and can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days, at No. 94 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress, who understands family sewing and dressmaking; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 East 23d-st., near 1st av.

WANTED—BY A VERY AGREEABLE YOUNG girl, with the best City reference from her last place, a situation to do general housework or chamberwork, and take care of children. Call at No. 111 28th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT AND tidy young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or would have no objection to take care of a baby; good City reference. Call at No. 639 Hudson-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting, in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO GIRLS; ONE to do general housework; the other chamberwork and waiting; both first-class servants; two years' reference in last place, which they have just left. Call at No. 1,130 Broadway, near 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 400 2d-av, between 25th and 26th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as good cook; she thoroughly understands her business; is a good meat and pastry cook, also a good baker of bread and biscuit, and all kinds of desserts. Best City reference. Call at 147 East 11th-st.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1860.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA—Sixth Letter from our Special Correspondent—The Old Plantocracy.

EUROPE—The State of the Italian Question—Speech of Napoleon at the Opening of the Legislative Session—Dispatch of the French to the Austrian Government—The Emperor and the Pope—The Annexation of Savoy—Debate in Parliament.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE—Letter from the Coast of Africa—The Actual Condition of the Slave-Traffic—Important Developments.

MEXICO—The Siege of Vera Cruz—Capture of Miramon's War-steamers by the United States Naval Forces.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY—The Celebration in this City.

RELIGIOUS—Notices of Religious Movements.

SUMMARIES OF NEWS—Weekly Record of Foreign, Domestic and City Intelligence—Affairs at Washington.

CONGRESS—The Week's Proceedings—Speeches of Messrs. CURRY and COX.

AGRICULTURAL—March Work on the Farm—Farming Operations and Experiments.

Obituary Notices, Personal and Miscellaneous; Marriages and Deaths; Market Reports; Money Matters.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing; price 4 cents. Subscription price, $2 per year; ten copies to one address, $10.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—WASHINGTON'S FIRST LOVE—IRISH LION.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—VANITY FAIR.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—LUCRETIA BORGIA—LOAN OF A LOVER—BRIDE OF THE OLD FRONTIER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—SONNEUR DE ST. PAUL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—THE OCTOROON.—Evening—GREEN BUSHES.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—MODEL OF KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s MENAGERIE.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET, No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *North Briton*, which left Liverpool on the 7th inst., *viâ* Queenstown, reached Portland yesterday, with one day's later news. War between Austria and Piedmont is deemed exceedingly probable. The Emperor NAPOLEON is said to have commissioned Count ARESE to bring about a definite settlement between France and Piedmont of the Savoy question. In Florence a Government ordinance has been issued suppressing all former decrees against the liberty of the Press. Persons of distinction had been arrested in Naples, and noblemen exiled. The permanent occupation of Tertuan by the Spanish had been agreed upon. A letter from the Sultan of Morocco was read on the 25th of February in Tangiers, announcing his rejection of the conditions of peace proposed by Spain.

Advices from California, to the 2d inst., are furnished by the Overland Mail. The Democratic Convention had elected eight Delegates to Charleston, seven of whom were generally conceded to be the friends of Senator LATHAM. The resolutions which were adopted approve the Dred Scott decision, indorse the National Administration, and declare emphatically in favor of the Pacific Railroad. Although the Delegates are not explicitly instructed for whom to cast their votes, the last of the resolutions indicates Hon. D. S. DICKINSON as the first choice, for the Presidency, of the Democracy of California.

On motion of Mr. HALE the Senate yesterday called upon the State Department for information whether instructions had been given the officers of the Navy, by which, in any event, the vessels under their command should take part in the civil war in Mexico, and also by what authority the Mexican vessels recently brought into New-Orleans had been captured and their crews taken prisoners. The bill to protect female passengers, which has already been approved by the House, was reported back from the Committee on the Judiciary and passed. After some amendments, the bill to reduce the price of public printing and to regulate the charges for binding was passed. Mr. FOOT gave his reasons at length for favoring the Florida claim, and Messrs. BENJAMIN and HALE opposed the measure. Pending the consideration of the Homestead bill the Senate adjourned. In the House objection was made to the reception of a resolution offered by Mr. STANTON, similar to that which was passed by the Senate regarding the difficulties with Mexico. The principal part of the session was occupied in the consideration of the contested election case of WILLIAMSON against SICKLES. Mr. SICKLES defended his claim to his seat, and was supported by Mr. JOHN COCHRANE. By a vote of 80 to 64 the House finally adopted the resolution ordering Mr. WILLIAMSON to serve upon Mr. SICKLES within ten days a full statement of the grounds upon which he contested his seat; Mr. SICKLES to file his reply within twenty days thereafter, and that both parties be allowed sixty days to take testimony in support of their separate allegations.

Bills relative to the New-York City Hall; for the better government of our public schools; to create a new ward in Brooklyn, and to establish a market in the Eastern District, were reported favorably in the State Senate yesterday, and the Metropolitan Police bill was made the special order for next Wednesday. In the Assembly, the bills to authorize this City to borrow money; to increase the supply of Croton water; to abolish the office of Commissioner of Records, and to incorporate the Brooklyn Land Improvement Company were reported favorably. The Railroad Toll bill, as amended by the Senate, was received and finally returned to that body, various ineffectual attempts to lay it on the table having been made. The New-York City Railroad bills were made the special order for this morning, immediately after reading the journal.

The Board of Education was engaged, last evening, in discussing the propriety of passing a resolution not to increase the salaries of any more teachers during the present year. The subject was finally referred to the Committee on Teachers.

The sloop *E. A. Johnson*, Capt. GEO. BURR, of Islip, L. I., was yesterday morning found adrift near the east bank in the Lower Bay, in a crippled condition, by the schooner *Telegraph*, of New-London. On boarding her there were found on every part of her decks, and in the cabin, the plainest proofs that a murderous affray had taken place on board. Pools of blood and portions of human hair, matted with gore, were found upon her decks and in the cabin. She was towed to this City and the Coroner was notified.

Last night WENDELL PHILLIPS delivered a new and entertaining lecture at the Cooper Institute, on the subject of "Agitation indispensable to Reform." A large and intelligent audience was present, and listened to it throughout with profound attention.

In the Stock Market, yesterday, there was a partial reaction in the dealings, and a decline of ¼@¼ ℔ cent. on most of the speculative shares. There was also a fall of ½ ℔ cent. in Missouri sixes. In the Discount market Money was even cheaper than usual of late, some heavy purchases of prime paper being made for Boston account at from 5 to 6 ℔ cent.

Cotton was dull and heavy. Flour was more inquired for and was somewhat firmer. Grain continued inactive. Provisions were less sought after,—and in most instances exhibited a tendency in favor of buyers. A moderate demand existed for Groceries, Whale, Sperm, Olive, and Linseed Oils, Anthracite Coal, Hay, Iron, Spirits Turpentine, and Whisky. Hops, Seeds, Spices, Whalebone, Candles, Lead, Spelter, Tin, and Zinc, were inactive. The freight engagements were less extensive. There were 392 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets have been moderately supplied with animals during the past week, and most meats have advanced in price. At the principal sales-place, at Forty-fourth-street, yesterday, beef was about ½c. ℔ lb. higher than one week ago, and the 2,638 bullocks there offered were all sold, making, with those previously disposed of, 3,430 for the week. The market did not close as briskly as it opened, nor at as good prices.... Milch cows are largely in excess of the moderate demand, and prices have declined $3@$8 ℔ head. ....Veals were in good supply, and near ½c. ℔ lb., live weight, lower than last week. Large numbers of very young calves are now sold to butchers....Sheep and lambs were in moderate supply at former rates, or a shade higher. They were all sold....Swine were scarce—selling as fast as they arrive, at rather higher rates.

Senator Wilson and the Slave-Trade.

Mr. WILSON has taken up the present condition of the Slave-trade by the introduction of a bill and two resolutions in the Senate, which, if carried into effect, will go far to remove the existing difficulties in the way of its suppression. The bill provides for the construction of five steamships, adapted to the navigation on the African coast, and to be made a permanent squadron of preventive cruisers in that region.

One of the resolutions authorizes the President to open negotiations with foreign Powers to allow the right of search within two hundred miles of the African coast, and the other instructs the Judiciary Committee to report a bill changing the punishment of Slave-trading from death to that of imprisonment for life, and making the owners of the vessel liable, as well as those found on board of her.

These are all excellent propositions as far as they go; and though, of course, it is hardly fair to pass judgment upon them in their present shape, it may be well to indicate in what particulars they seem to us to be wanting. The substitution of fast steamers for heavy sailing vessels would, of course, enormously increase the difficulties of the traders, but it would by no means render them insurmountable. The British keep plenty of steamers of the right sort, and watch with all the vigilance which the hope of prize-money, and the love of excitement, can inspire, and do unquestionably catch a great number of slavers; but the fact that none of those they catch ever suffer any greater punishment than the loss of their property, prevents their being able even to keep the traffic from increasing. When they seize a ship with slaves on board, the slaves, to be sure, are lost, and so are the vessel and stores; but this is the end of the matter, and it is by no means a catastrophe of sufficient moment to deter enterprising kidnappers from repeating the venture. If we were to increase our force so as to place it on an equality with the British, both in speed, number of vessels, number of guns and draught of water, and were to catch even twice as many slavers as they do, our efforts would be unavailing unless we could procure the conviction and punishment of the crew before the Courts at home. Our cruisers, in short, are simply police, and they will never achieve much unless they are actively and steadily supported by judges and juries. The mere risk of capture, is to a slaver an ordinary risk like fire, or shipwreck, and will always be willingly incurred as long as the profits in case of escape are so enormous as at present. So that it is not too much to say, that any measure which may be introduced into Congress for the purpose of putting an end to the horrors by which our flag is now disgraced must, in order to be really efficient, be mainly devoted to the settlement of the proofs necessary to secure conviction. The difficulty of making out a case that will meet the requirements of the present statute has been, in even a still greater degree than the severity of the penalty, the main obstacle to its enforcement.

The new bill must make the offence of being engaged in the Slave-trade far easier of proof than it now is, by multiplying the number of facts which may be considered presumptive evidence of it. The suggestion of our correspondent on the coast of Africa, made in his recent letter to the TIMES, on this point, is well worthy of attention. He comments upon the well-known fact that our only legitimate trade with the Coast of Africa is in palm oil. Nearly all the slavers profess to be engaged in it, as it furnishes them with an excuse for bringing a large quantity of casks with them, ostensibly for the reception of the oil, in reality for the reception of fresh water. Now it so happens that casks which are really intended for palm oil are taken out in staves, put together on the coast, and whitewashed inside and outside before receiving their contents. This fact furnishes a ready means of distinguishing a *bona fide* palm oil trader from a slave trader, and it is one of which the law ought by all means to avail itself. The possession on board of any ship bound for, or found upon, the coast of Africa, of more than a certain number of casks, capable of containing water, ought to be made presumptive evidence of guilty intent, and the number ought to be made to bear a fixed and reasonable proportion to the number of the crew. Provisions of the same character ought to be adopted with regard to a variety of other stores, such as rice, boilers, and loose timber. In short, the possession of anything which could not be shown to be useful and necessary for the purposes of lawful commerce with the slave coast, should bring captain, crew and owners of any vessel clearing for it, or found off it, under the operation of the act.

It is now far too late in the day to protest against such regulations as this on behalf of freedom of trade. In the first place, we have no legitimate dealings with the slave coast that are worth either an act of Congress or a charge of powder; and in the second place, even if we had a legitimate and flourishing commerce, the evil we seek to repress is so abominable, and so disgraceful, that everything else must for a season make way for its extirpation. To do a great right we may even do a little wrong. When malefactors have brought things to such a pass as to imperil the national honor for the purpose of making their own fortunes, the convenience or inconvenience which our measures of repression may cause, cease to be fit subject for discussion. There is a touch of humor in the proposal that we should permit the wholesale kidnapping of human beings for sale into slavery, and the spread of murder and rapine through half a continent, sooner than disturb a few purchasers of palm-oil and elephants' tusks, which we feel quite satisfied the American public is not yet prepared to appreciate.

THE ENGLISH ARMY—PURCHASING OFFICES.—The purchase system in the English Army is in a fair way of being abolished. The Government have declared their willingness to exempt the Lieutenant-Colonelcies from its operation, and select officers to fill vacancies in the command of regiments from the whole number of Majors in the army. This is a very useful modification, as it subjects one of the most important posts to the influence of competition, or at least makes it a prize to which a few, having reached a certain point, talent and character, may reasonably look forward. Under this rule Lord CARDIGAN could never have obtained the command of the splendid cavalry corps in which most of his grossest misconduct has taken place; and as soon as such men as he find it impossible to "invest" in a whole regiment, the Army will not only cease to attract them, but be delivered from a very gross abuse.

The number of defenders which the purchase system finds in the House of Commons, however, is a striking proof of the deep-rootedness in England of anything which attains the rank of a usage. The arguments used in a late debate on this subject, against any change, go far towards explaining the prevalence of idol-worship among nations of considerable civilization, and even culture. The sacrifice of a cock to Esculapius by SOCRATES becomes a very comprehensible occurrence, when we read of men like SYDNEY HERBERT stoutly maintaining in public that the sale of commissions is not so bad a way of officering an army after all.

Newspapers without Labels.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS travels about the country a good deal, and naturally meets with adventures. Some of the most telling portions of his speeches are recitals of the odd things that happen to him on these excursions. In his plea for a dissolution of the Union on Tuesday night, he took occasion to mention one of them:

"The other day," said he, "a boy came along in the cars with the NEW-YORK TIMES. 'Want the TIMES?' 'No; I don't want it.' 'Stop! Come come back, boy! Is it Republican to-day, or Democratic?' Is that in consequence of the Empire State or of the Union? [Laughter.]"

Mr. PHILLIPS thinks it was "in consequence of the Union,"—and, therefore, he wants the Union instantly dissolved. We don't quite see the force of the argument, but as that is the case with a good deal of Mr. PHILLIPS' oratory, we cannot fairly object to this particular instance of inconclusiveness. If it were not for the Union, he appears to think, the man in the cars would have known at once whether to buy the TIMES or not. It would certainly be very agreeable to aid any unhappy person whose irresolute indecision of character may cause him to hesitate, even for a moment, in so clear a case; but we would not purchase even that luxury at the cost of the Union. We would rather Mr. PHILLIPS' friend should hesitate forever, than resolve his scruples at such a price. We probably differ from Mr. PHILLIPS in this respect,—but we can't help it.

But Mr. PHILLIPS' story shows that his friend in the cars, like a good many other people, had a very mistaken idea of the character and objects of a Newspaper. He wanted his reading matter labeled in advance. He supposed, as a matter of course, that no man could publish a newspaper for any other purpose than to promote some party end,—and that nobody could express any opinions on public topics, unless they happened to be the opinions of one party or the other. He wanted his news *cooked* before being served up to him. It must be shaped so as to answer some party purpose,—twisted and distorted according to some party interest,—before he could venture to read it. A newspaper which should simply tell the truth and leave him to discover its party bearings, would simply annoy him:—it would tax his intellect and his energies unduly. And one which should tell the truth of both parties, praising and censuring each whenever either migkt deserve it, would leave him in a state of utter and helpless confusion. He would evidently be in the position of the Judge who found it easy to decide a case whenever he had heard one side of it:—hearing both sides puzzled and annoyed him excessively.

Mr. PHILLIPS' notion of a newspaper is that it shall be devoted, thoroughly and exclusively, to the promotion of some one party object—that it shall publish whatever will aid that object, suppress whatever will hinder it—denounce all who oppose it as utterly and hopelessly corrupt—praise all who sympathize with it as the greatest and best specimens of their race; and go on thus, day after day, from one year's end to the other, without variableness or shadow of turning. To be perfect and complete, the dissolution of the Union ought to be the special object aimed at. A journal thus conducted—seeking this object solely, knowing nothing else and caring for nothing else, would suit Mr. PHILLIPS perfectly—because it would do in one sphere precisely what he is doing in another. Strange as it may seem, however, it does not meet our idea of what a newspaper should be or do. A daily journal ought not to be a mere electioneering pamphlet, nor should it make itself the mere tool and slave of any party. Its proper business is to publish *facts*, in such a form and temper as to lead men of all parties to rely upon its statements as facts, and then to discuss them in the light of truth and justice, and not of party interest. The TIMES tries to do this,—and just in proportion to the success of its endeavor will it answer the ends of journalism. It denounces whatever either party may do that is wrong, and applauds whatever either party may do that is right, according to its own standard of judgment, which is certainly not Mr. PHILLIPS' standard, and probably not that of his railroad friend. It is Republican in this sense, whenever it can justly commend the action and the position of the Republican Party; whenever it sees reason to applaud the conduct of the opponents of that party, as tending to promote the public welfare, it will not hesitate to do so, even at the risk of being considered Democratic;—and whenever any one is in doubt as to its position on any particular day, the best possible way to resolve such doubts is to buy and read it.

Strikes and Strikers.

Only three years ago JOHN STUART MILL, the ablest of living economists, described the United States as a country in which "all who can possibly be born can find employment, without overstocking the market; where every laboring man enjoys in abundance all the necessaries, many of the comforts, and some of the luxuries of life, and unless in case of individual misconduct, or individual inability to work, poverty does not, and dependence need not, exist."

This flattering picture of the relations between labor and capital in this country contrasts strangely enough with the actual state of things in two or three of our great labor-markets at the present moment. From Lynn to New-York, "strikes" of all kinds and sizes are at this moment forming. Every day adds to the number, if not to the importance, of these combinations to influence the price of human labor; and although we are afraid that they cannot in all cases be described as strictly defensive organizations, still there can be no doubt that the mere fact of their existence indicates a positive alteration in the proportions of the labor supply to the active capital of the country, which merits serious consideration.

Like all combinations of men for a special object, "strikes" offer a dangerous opportunity to small, personal ambitions, and to the cunning egotism which can convert the misfortunes, as cleverly as the resources, of other men to the purposes of its possessor. "Orator HUNT" is a permanent type of the demagogue who always comes to the surface in times of political and social disturbance; and we have only to run our eye over the reports of the strikes now going on in the shoe factories, cabinet shops and other hives of Northern industry, to see that the cheap Demosthenes has once more come into the market, to aggravate the discontent and to fatten on the endurance of his fellow-workmen. But as in all other extensive leagues of the producing classes against their employers, ever since the Roman *plebs* seceded to the Sacred Hill, so in this present case, we may be sure that capital has hardly done its duty. Competition, though the principal, is not the sole regulator of wages; and a wise spirit of conciliation and forethought on the part of the masters of capital might always prevent such collisions as these which are now disturbing the natural course of commerce, and embittering the feelings of so many thousands of our fellow-citizens. A perception of this truth lies at the bottom of the effort which is now making in Great Britain to prevent the recurrence of "strikes." Mr. MACKINNON has introduced into the House of Commons a bill providing for the establishment of a friendly tribunal, to be made up in equal numbers of masters and operatives, with power to settle disputes between these classes, and to regulate the rate of wages from time to time, on principles of natural equity. This "Council of Conciliation" is founded upon the model of the French *Conseils de Prudhommes*, and is certainly a fair and philanthropic expedient enough in appearance. But the French *Conseil de Prudhommes* grows naturally out of a state of things such as exists in France and on the Continent generally, and which has no parallel in England or the United States. The whole organization of labor on the Continent is artificial; the system of guilds and apprenticeships doing precisely what cannot be done in England or the United States, and preventing that overflow of the labor-supply to which alone the fluctuations in wages which give rise to our "strikes" must be attributed. "Councils of Conciliation" can never make these "strikes" impossible, simply because they cannot keep down the development of the laboring population, or accelerate the development of the capital employed in giving that population work. In England and America we have thrown the labor-market absolutely open; and we have taken off from the popular mind everything like a restriction on the increase of population. The very name of MALTHUS is a hissing and a reproach to us. And yet nothing can be more certain than that the only sure remedy for the evil of strikes, either in England or America, must be sought in a diminution of the number of births, or in the wide world of emigration. A fall in the rate of wages can only be permanently modified in favor of the laborer, where capital and labor both come free as air into the market, as they do with us, by a diversion of the surplus labor to some new field of remunerative occupation. Fortunately we have room enough and to spare on our Great Western lands for all the energy and industry which find themselves forced to the sad, because necessarily ineffectual, expedient of combining to force themselves into employment. Meanwhile the American capitalist, in particular, owes it to himself and to his country to display, in such crises as the present, the greatest possible forbearance, and the most absolute equity. The demands must be singularly exhorbitant which he should reject without the most earnest inquiry into the practicability of meeting them without an absolute violation of the principles of commerce.

The Sand-Buried City.

In imitation of the old lady who insisted on over-sweetening her parson's tea, because "all molasses was none too good for her minister," the City authorities seem to have suddenly conceived an equal affection for their municipal sons, whose recent petitions for removal of mud from the streets have been answered by a condition of things which, though throwing dust in their eyes, does not blind them to the fact that they are being shabbily treated. To be compelled to wallow in mud is certainly an evil, but it is equally unwholesome and inconvenient to have to move and breathe in an African sand-cloud like that which for the past few days has pervaded the atmosphere of the entire City.

Broadway yesterday was nearly deserted by the fair pedestrians, whom the deepest mud, the coldest frost, or the wettest rains attempt in vain to confine. Even the few bonnet-wearers who did sacrifice comfort to the imperative duty of shopping, were forced to cover their faces for protection against the tornadoes of sand that poured into the eyes and ears and month of every head exposed.

"Those now wore veils who never did before,
And those, before who'd veiled, now veiled the more."

Speculations were indulged in as to the length of time which must elapse before, at the present rates of sand-deposit, the City would be buried deep as Herculaneum or Pompeii; and whether the principle suggested by Mayor WOOD, concerning the new City Hall, is to be applied to our present needs, and the streets are not to be watered now, because in April there will be showers. The authorities seem to think that pure air may do well enough to float balloons and fly kites in, but for constant respiration, give *them* a good stout sand-blast. In the dust that has been deposited on the tops of empty water-carts, during the past two days, might be written the whole of the Mayor's speech to the people of Connecticut, on their local affairs. Advice would come from him, on the topic of domestic affairs, with better grace if he had arranged for the decent condition of his own imperial stye, before he left. Really, if the streets are ever to be watered, when, in the name of blinded, stifled humanity, is relief from dust more imperatively demanded than in this, the gustiest month of all the twelve?

Loss of the Steamer Commerce.

THE COLLISION WITH THE BARK DREBERT—NAMES OF THE PASSENGERS.

The bark *A. A. Drebert*, Capt. HEWETT, arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday, bringing the crew and passengers of the propeller *Commerce*, which had been abandoned at sea, 130 miles from Cape Hatteras, on the 14th inst. The Captain of the *Drebert* reports that on the evening of the 14th he saw the steamer to windward in distress, the bark, at the time, being under close-reefed topsails, and the wind blowing a gale from the northwest, with heavy sea. The steamer's hull was seen coming stern on, and before the bark could fall off, she was struck on the weather fore-rigging, carrying away mainsail, bulwarks, staunchions, and doing other damage. The bark, as soon as she could be got clear, was hove to, and during the night the officers and crew, numbering twenty, and three passengers, were taken off. The steamer sunk before the bark got out of sight. The passengers taken from the steamer were M. L. ROUSE and T. W. MILLER, of New-York, and GEORGE KELLEY, of Brooklyn, New-York. Mr. ROUSE, one of the passengers brought to this port in the bark, states that the gale commenced from the northwest on Monday the 12th, at noon, when the steamer was about 130 miles from Cape Hatteras. About 3 o'clock of the same day, the steamer was put about, in consequence of the leaking of one of the boilers. The storm still continuing, the steamer sprung aleak, when the pumps were put in operation, and kept at work during Tuesday and Wednesday, but still the water gained upon them, and about five o'clock, on Wednesday, a gale of wind still blowing, the bark was seen, and a collision took place as described. There was nearly nine feet of water in the hold at the time, and the ship was entirely unmanageable. The passengers saved nearly all their baggage, and a lot of provisions was also transferred to the bark.

The *Commerce* was an iron screw vessel of 486 tons, was seventeen years old, and was owned by the Baltimore and Savannah steamship Company. She had a general assorted cargo, principally consigned to persons in Galveston. She left this port on the 10th inst. The conduct of Capt. HEWETT, of the steamer, and that of the Captain of the bark, are highly praised.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

THE SAVOY QUESTION.

Probabilities of War.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, March 21.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool on the 7th, *viâ* Queenstown, 8th inst., arrived at Portland at 11:45 A. M. to-day, bringing one day's later news from Europe, and 76 passengers.

She passed, on the 19th, the steamship *North American*, hence for Liverpool, in lat. 43° 12′ N., lon. 59° 53′ W.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool March 8.

Letters from Constantinople to the 25th ult. are unanimous in stating that a misunderstanding exists among the ministers, and that a change in the Ministry is expected shortly. The Europeans have protested against the tax on house rents, and the penalties imposed on their communities. It is certain that the Porte, besides calling out the Rediffs, has ordered a double enlistment as a precautionary measure. The Ulemas have recently protested to the Sultan against the taking of Jetuan, and have obtained a letter of encouragement, and subsidies for Morocco.

The great military dinner, at which the Duke of Cambridge presided, is the most interesting feature of the day. One thousand officers sat down, and the galleries were crowded. At the ball, in the evening, between three and four thousand were present.

The *Times* compliments the volunteer corps of England very highly.

Dr. GIBSON, C. B., had been appointed Director-General of the Army Medical Department.

ITALY.

Cork papers of Thursday contain the following news:

War is extremely probable between Austria and Piedmont.

Piedmont is buying cavalry-horses in France.

It is stated that Count ARESE has been intrusted by the Emperor NAPOLEON with a mission to bring about a definitive settlement between France and Piedmont of the Savoy question.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, March 7.

A Government ordinance has been issued suppressing all former decrees against the liberty of the Press.

NAPLES, Saturday, March 3.

There was a grand military display on the 1st inst. Some persons of high distinction have been arrested and several noblemen are about to be exiled. Great activity is being displayed in the arsenals.

ROME, Saturday, March 3.

Great agitation prevails in the Marches, and tricolor flags are hoisted nightly.

VIENNA, Tuesday, March 6.

It is stated that the Austrian Government has received positive information from Bologna that the troops commanded by Gen. STEFFENELLI will insist upon returning to Tuscany.

SICILY.

Letters from Sicily announce that the Attorney-General at Messina has been murdered, and that a fulminating bomb had been thrown at the Director of the Police there, by which two persons were wounded.

MOROCCO.

News from Morocco is to the 28th of February. The permanent occupation of Tetuan by the Spanish had been definitely agreed upon, and 10,000 beds have been ordered to be sent there. Several battalions in the Peninsula have been ordered to be ready to go to Africa upon the first summons.

A letter from the Sultan of Morocco was read on the 25th of February at the principal mosque in Tangier, announcing his rejection of the conditions of peace proposed by Spain. He says that he is coming to the Northern provinces with a large force; that there is little prospect of peace; that he has ample funds, and that he will prosecute the war to the end, if he loses all his sea-ports. He exhorts all true believers to rise in defence of their country, and says that he has given orders to put to death all plunderers.

The Sultan, acting on the concluding announcement, had dismissed the Arab cavalry who plundered Tetuan, and beheaded many of their chiefs.

An interview took place on the 23d of February, between Marshal O'DONNELL and MULEY ABBAS. The cession of Tetuan was discussed, but the representatives of the Sultan were not prepared to accede to the demands of Spain, and the negotiations therefore came to an end.

Commercial Intelligence.

The *Daily News'* City Article, March 8, says the stock market remains depressed, attention being still almost exclusively directed to the complications on the Continent. The funds, however, have not experienced any decline. The share market continues to droop. The demand for money is slack, owing to the new check to business. About £44,000 in gold was taken from the Bank for export, a portion being for India. A sum of £70,000 in West Indies and Brazil was dispatched abroad.

The *Commodore Perry* is now 112 days out from Melbourne, and insurance on her cargo cannot be effected under 25 per cent.

Consols have again opened weak and declined in price: for money, 94 5-16@94 7-16, and for April account, 94⅜@94⅝. Shares are very active and prices have declined about ¼@½ ℔ cent. Canadians are dull and French unchanged; Lombardo-Venetian are very flat.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 8—P. M.

COTTON—Sales of last two days, 15,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closes quiet but steady at Tuesday's rates. Imports, to-day, 16,358 bales; previously, this week, 9,811 bales.

BREADSTUFFS are dull.

PROVISIONS quiet but firm.

Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, March 8—P. M.

Consols close at 94¾ for money, and 94½ for account.

Tea is firmer. Other articles unchanged.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 8.

Arrived, ships *Advance*, from Mobile; *Americano* and *Mohongo*, from New-Orleans; *C. B. Hazeltine*, from Savannah.

FROM ALBANY.

Gov. Morgan Vetoes the Bill Prohibiting Sunday Amusements.

The Railroad Toll Bill Rejected in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 21.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 21.

The Republican members of the Senate and Assembly met in caucus again to-night, and held a somewhat stormy session. By a resolution adopted last night the vote on the proposition to impose tolls on the railroads the same as the canals was to be taken at 10 o'clock to-night. Before that hour, Senators finding that the vote of the House was too strong for them, they left the caucus. Some of those, however, who supported the Sessions amendment in the Senate, remained and took part in the proceedings. During the debate a personal passage took place between Mr. ELLSWORTH and Speaker LITTLEJOHN. When the vote was taken on the motion in favor of tolling the railroads the same amount as the canals, a division on the question was called. The caucus then, by a large majority, adopted the first part of the resolution declaring in favor of imposing tolls, but refused to adopt the latter portion, declaring that the amount of the tolls should be the same as on the canals. As the object of the caucus was to adopt the bill as it passed the Assembly, the result is regarded as useless, so far as the settlement of the difference between the Houses is concerned. The subject of *pro rata* was left untouched.

Considerable excitement was created about the Capitol at noon to-day, by a fracas in the hall. One of the Brooklyn Representatives was met by a young man, as he was leaving the House, and knocked down by a severe blow. The cause was stated to be the discovery of an intrigue between the member and the wife of the assailant.

By a majority vote the House concurred in the Senate bill to increase the fees of Grand and Petit Jurors all over the State, except in Kings County, to $1 50 per day.

Mr. FISHER offered a privileged resolution to inquire into the assault made upon A. A. MYERS, member from Brooklyn, but at the request of Mr. C. KELLY, withdrew it.

The bill to remove the obstructions in Harlem River, and build a free bridge over the same, was passed, a motion by Mr. VARIAN to recommit to assess $30,000 on New-York, and $20,000 on Westchester County being voted down.

An adjourned caucus meeting of the Republicans of the Senate and Assembly is announced at 8 o'clock this evening.

In the Senate, bills to incorporate the New-York Corn Exchange and Warehousing Company, and for the relief of insolvent debtors were ordered to a third reading.

Gov. MORGAN has vetoed the bill to prohibit Sunday amusements in New-York.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 21.

The Senate proceedings were void of interest.

Bills to create a new ward in Brooklyn; to establish a market in the Eastern District of Brooklyn; relative to the New-York City Hall, and for the better government of the public schools in New-York, were reported favorably.

The Metropolitan Police bill was made the special order for next Wednesday.

Several local bills were moved forward.

The bills to furnish the Seventh Regiment with camp equipments, and to incorporate the Board of Foreign Missions of the Protestant Dutch Church were reported favorably.

At 8 o'clock a motion was made to adjourn for the Republican caucus.

Mr. HAMMOND opposed it, stating that important public business should not be put off for a caucus; and he might as well say that he had had enough of such caucuses as that held last night.

The motion was lost—12 to 17.

Several bills had progress in Committee of the Whole, and at 8½ o'clock the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 21.

Among the bills reported favorably from the Standing Committees were the following:

To authorize the City of New-York to borrow money.

To increase the supply of Croton water.

To amend Section 19 of the Brooklyn City Charter.

To amend the law regulating the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments in New-York.

To abolish the office of the Commissioners of Records.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Land Improvement Company.

The bill to compel the Harlem Railroad to stop their cars at all the dépôts, was reported adversely.

Mr. MCQUADE moved to make the five New-York City Railroad bills the special order for Friday next.

Mr. CONKLING said that the gentleman had prepared a pleasant surprise for the House in moving at this time to make these notorious measures the special order. He (CONKLING) was proceeding to oppose the motion when Mr. VAN HORN, in the Chair, called him to order on the ground that the motion was not debatable.

Mr. JAQUES moved to recommit the bill.

The Chair ruled the amendment not in order.

Mr. CONKLING raised the point of order that Mr. MCQUADE's motion required unanimous consent.

The Chair ruled the point well taken.

Mr. CONKLING then objected to the reception of the motion, and it was lost.

Considerable flurry existed in the lobby, which was densely packed with well-known and experienced lobbymen from New-York.

The Railroad Bill came down from the Senate al amended by that body.

Mr. FLAGLER moved to concur with the Senate's amendments, with the exception of those limiting the operation of the bill to three years and allowing the roads to commute for tolls, and to raise the way-passenger fair ½ cent per mile.

Mr. MILLIKEN regretted to see the humiliating position the House was placed in by having rushed so important a measure through—full as it was of most absurd blunders, destroying the very principle of the bill. It was well to call the Senate's amendments clerical, but they were not so. The House had rushed the bill through with railroad speed, without knowing what they were doing. He hoped the House would learn a lesson from the past, and moved to lay the bill on the table, and to print the amendments.

Motion lost, by 31 to 52.

The House then refused to concur in the amendments moved by Mr. FLAGLER, and the bill was returned to the Senate.

The Personal Liberty bill came up as the special order.

Mr. ELLSWORTH moved to postpone it one week.

Mr. CALLICOTT called on the majority not to delay action on the bill, but the motion was lost.

Mr. O. ALLEN moved to postpone it eight days. Lost.

The House then took up the bill, but the Committee immediately rose without making any progress.

The motion to make the bill the special order for a week from Thursday was lost.

The Secretary of the State transmitted copies of the leases of Washington Market.

The bill to provide means for the completion of the Canals was taken up as the special order, but nothing was done, and the Committee rose immediately.

A motion to make the bill the special order for to-morrow was lost.

Bills were passed to regulate Supervisors' compensation, and for the distributing of School moneys.

The Grinding Committee reported several bills, among them one to incorporate the Homœopathic College of New York; one to confer additional powers on the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, and one relative to hale-hay and hay-scales.

Mr. SILLSON moved to instruct the Committee on Militia and Public Defence to report favorably on the bill to repeal the Military and Commutation Tax at an early day. Laid over.

Mr. MCQUADE moved to make the New-York City Railroad bills the special order for to-morrow, immediately after reading the journal.

Mr. JAQUES moved to amend by substituting the Personal Liberty bill. Ruled out of order.

Mr. CONKLING opposed the motion, but was called to order on the ground that the motion was not debateable.

Mr. FLAGLER moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost—86 to 17.

Mr. CONKLING moved to make the bills the special order for Thursday of next week. Lost—60 to 33.

Mr. MCQUADE's motion was then adopted by 83—affirmative vote.

The bill to erect Highland County was sent to a second Committee, when the Assembly adjourned.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Democratic State Convention—The Platform—D. S. Dickinson the First Choice as Candidate for the Presidency—Official Survey of Gen. Sutter.

MELOY'S STATION, Wednesday, March 21.

The Overland Mail coach, with regular San Francisco dates to March 2, and telegraphic advices to the 3d, arrived here at 6½ o'clock this evening.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 2—Noon.

The Democratic State Convention met at Sacramento on the 29th of February. On the preliminary organization, PHILIP MOORE was chosen Chairman, when the Convention adjourned till evening. On reassembling a desperate struggle took place over the election of a permanent President. Mr. KIRKPATRICK, a Latham man, and Mr. MERRITT, a Gwin and Weller man, were the candidates. Neither could be elected, when both finally withdrew their names, when PHILIP MOORE was unanimously elected, he being satisfactory to both parties. A Committee of forty was appointed to draft resolutions. Senator SHARP, of San Francisco, a sympathizer with DOUGLAS, being the Chairman, when the Convention adjourned to meet March 1. On reassembling a series of resolutions were adopted, in substance as follows: The first indorses the principles of the Cincinnati platform as those which can alone preserve the Union and maintain the integrity of the Democratic Party.

The second approves the Dred Scott decision.

The third and fourth favor a Pacific railroad, a telegraph, and the Overland Mail.

The fifth fully indorses the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN.

The sixth approves of the past and present Democratic State Administrations.

The seventh declares that Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, of New-York, is the first choice of the Democracy of California for the Presidency, but does not instruct the delegates to support him.

The following delegates were then elected to the Charleston Convention, in the order in which their names appear. The last four are probably elected as alternates, and not entitled to cast any votes at Charleston: John Boswell, of Butler County; John A. Dresebilis, of Shasta County; G. W. Patrick, of Tuolumne County; John S. Dudley, of Calaveras County; Austin E. Smith, of San Francisco; Jno. Reins, D. S. Gregory and Major Bradley.

As the Delegates are not instructed, and are selected from different wings of the party, it is impossible to foreshadow their votes. None of them have been known as particularly hostile to DOUGLAS. After their election, Mr. GARDNER, a positive Gwin

filed in the United States District Court by the Attorney-General. It locates the claim in two tracts; one piece of four square leagues covers Sacramento City and environs. The other of nine leagues is located on Fraser River, so as to include the City of Port Douglas. The locations will be contested by numbers of people, outside and inside of the boundaries specified.

The recent discovery of silver in Calaveras County has created a large number of miners, and the interest which was at first excited in the extent and richness of the veins has not in any degree subsided.

A bill is maturing, and will be introduced in the Legislature, to provide a Metropolitan Police system for San Francisco, after the plan of the present New-York law. Its evident object is to break up the Reform Government of San Francisco, and restore Democratic partisan rule.

The Bulkhead bill, which proposes to give the San Francisco Dock and Wharf Company the right to construct a sea-wall along the water front of the city, and to collect tolls for wharf privileges, has been introduced in the State Senate, and there is great demand for its passage. The project is violently opposed by the property holders of San Francisco, as a dangerous monopoly and tax on commerce. Such a sea-wall as is proposed will cost $5,000,000.

Since the roads have become passable for loaded teams from the Washoe silver mines about a ton and a half of silver ore has arrived in San Francisco, at a cost of $12 per hundred for transportation. Many people leave San Francisco daily for the silver regions. The interior papers report parties leaving many California mining towns for the same destination, the fortune-hunters seeming determined to be on the ground long before the snow leaves it. Stages arrive at Placerville daily from Sacramento, loaded down with passengers all eager to cross over the mountains at the earliest moment.

Bast, Baehr & Co., Bankers, of San Francisco, have bought a ninety-sixth interest in the Ophir Company, a part of the original Comstock lead, for $10,000. Other shares in the same Company, representing 175 feet of the lead, have been recently sold in San Francisco for $166,000. Another sale of 194th of 1,000 feet was made at $45,000.

The news from Carson Valley continues of the same character as heretofore. Many San Francisco capitalists had arrived there, and the value of mining claims was rapidly increasing from the eagerness of parties to purchase. In the Devil's Gate and China Town districts 214 leads, of what are hoped to be silver ore, have been claimed and recorded, including an area of five miles square.

The gold mining at Gold Hill was highly successful.

There is not much business doing and only a trifling country trade. Candles are weaker. Copper unchanged. Bacon, 15c. Mess Pork, $22. J. H. & Co. Lard, 15¾c. Butter *viâ* the Isthmus, 25c.@28c., and the market very dull. Sugars quiet—crushed, 12¾c. Foreign and domestic Spirits inactive.

Arrived, Feb. 28, ship *Huntsville*, from Boston; French ship *Colbert*, from Bordeaux; 29th, Danish bark *Denmark*, from Liverpool; March 1, ship *Atlas*, from Carronal.

Sailed, March 1, British ship *Eliza*, for Mazatlan.

Also arrived, Feb. 29, steamer *John L. Stephens*, from Panama. She reports all the passengers well, and no deaths on the voyage.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO FRESNO CITY.

San Francisco, Saturday, March 3—P. M. Arrived, to-day, steamer *Cortez*, *Panduck*. Sailed, ships *Moonlight*, *Hong Kong*, *Prima Donna*, *West Wind* and *Noon Day*, for Callao.

There is no trade whatever. Money is easy; collateral paper finds no favor on account of suspicion prevailing that city trade is more or less engaged in the Washoe silver speculations.

It is now pretty generally conceded that seven of the eight delegates to the Charleston Convention are friends of Senator Latham, and elected through his influence.

From Pike's Peak.

ROMANTIC TRAGEDY AT LEAVENWORTH—AFFAIRS AT SALT LAKE.

Atchison, K. T., Wednesday, March 21.

The Central Overland Mail and Pike's Peak Express arrived here this evening, bringing dates from Salt Lake to March 2, and from Denver to the 15th inst., and $3,000 in gold dust. On the 14th of March Moses Young shot Wm. West, of Leavenworth. On the 15th Young was tried before the People's Court, and hung at 3 o'clock on the same afternoon. He only said in his defence, that he had killed his best friend, but for what cause the world would never know. The funeral of West on the same day was largely attended by Freemasons and others. Mr. Stone, who was wounded in a duel, as previously stated, was still alive, but his surgeon, Dr. McDowell, had pronounced the wound mortal, and that he could not survive many days.

We gather from private correspondence that affairs in Salt Lake are quiet. There is a little flutter on the part of the Mormons in relation to the appointment of Gen. Harney to the Governorship of the Territory. Gen. Jesmon and Maj. Porter left Camp Floyd on the 20th of February, *en route* for Washington *viâ* California.

Fires.

BLOCK OF BUILDINGS IN OWEGO.

Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y., Wednesday, March 21.

A fire broke out this morning in the Empire Block, and before it could be arrested had entirely destroyed Stone & Co.'s dry goods stores, Link & Michael's clothing store, and Eldridge & Smith's shoe store. Stone & Co.'s loss is $30,000, insurance $14,000; Link & Michael's loss is $300; fully insured. Eldridge & Smith's loss is not yet ascertained.

A WOOLEN FACTORY.

Boston, Wednesday, March 21.

The woolen factory of P. Merrill & Co., at Belchville, Vt., was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday night last. Loss $30,000. Insured in the Ætna Hartford, for $10,000; [Merchants', Hartford, $3,000, and Conway, $3,500. The Union Church, adjoining, was also destroyed. No insurance.

COTTON WAREHOUSE—LOSS $25,000.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, March 21.

A fire occurred in the Union Warehouses yesterday, by which 500 bales of cotton were destroyed, involving a loss of $25,000.

DWELLING-HOUSE.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, March 21.

The dwelling house of Geo. B. Hollister, at Mount Auburn, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $10,000.

Marine Disaster.

WRECK OF A PORTUGUESE BRIG-OF-WAR—LOSS OF LIFE.

Boston, Wednesday, March 21.

The ship *Uriel*, Capt. Walker, of Boston, fell in with (Jan. 22, lat. 23° 39′, long. 68° 06′) the Portuguese brig-of-war *Mondeigo* in distress. Nine of her officers, 55 of the crew and 2 women were saved by the boats of the *Uriel*. On account of the high sea staving her boats, the *Uriel* was unable to rescue the remainder, and the brig went down at 6 o'clock in the evening. The number on board is unknown. The *Uriel* lost three men by the staving of her boats. The *Mondeigo* was from China bound to Lisbon.

Affairs in Illinois.

FUNERAL OF HON. W. H. BISSEL—INAUGURATION OF HIS SUCCESSOR.

Springfield, Ill., Wednesday, March 21.

The funeral ceremonies of Hon. W. H. Bissel, late Governor of Illinois, took place to-day. The attendance from the adjoining towns and Chicago was very large, and the military display was the finest ever made in the State. The remains were interred with the services of the Roman Catholic Church, and the ceremonies throughout were of the most imposing character.

Lieut.-Gov. Wood was formally inaugurated Governor at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Railroad Intelligence.

CONVENTION OF OFFICERS.

Louisville, Wednesday, March 21.

A general Convention of Railroad Officers is now in session in this city. James Guthrie is Chairman, and Samuel Gill, Superintendent of the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, and John Durand, Superintendent of the Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia Railroad, are Secretaries. The session to-day was occupied in the enrollment of delegates, and adjourned till to-morrow to await the further arrival of Southern delegates.

IN NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton, Wednesday, March 21.

The Princeton and South Brunswick Railroad bill was lost to-day by a vote of 29 to 18; requires 31. This is the last of the batch. A general railroad bill has been introduced, it is supposed by the friends of the defeated bill.

THE TOLL BILL IN ROCHESTER.

Rochester, Wednesday, March 21.

A call for a meeting to-morrow evening, in reference to the action of the State Senate on the Railroad Toll Bill has been very extensively signed here to-day.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, March 21.

The stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad voted yesterday in favor of the contract for the consolidation of the earnings of that road with those of the little Miami Railroad.

The Troubles on the Texas Frontier.

GOV. HOUSTON TAKING VIGOROUS MEASURES.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, March 21.

The latest news from Texas says that Gov. Houston is actively engaged in raising minute men, traveling day and night for the purpose of doing so.

Col. Lee was to leave on the 15th inst. for active work on the Rio Grande.

Five hundred Rangers were in the field.

The Indians still kept on murdering and plundering the people.

The Nebraska Election.

THE REPUBLICANS CLAIM A VICTORY.

Chicago, Wednesday, March 21.

The Nebraska *Republican*, of the 14th inst. gives the following returns from the late election in that Territory for Delegates to a Convention to frame a Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union as a State. In 46 Counties the Republicans elect 30, and the Democrats 12 Delegates, with four counties yet to be heard from. On the State Government question, the vote stands 1,577 for, and 1,667 against.

From Havana.

STATE OF THE SUGAR MARKET.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, March 21.

The steamship *Cahawba* has arrived here with Havana dates of the 19th inst. The news is unimportant.

Sugar was more active, with sales at 8¼@9 reals. Freights were advancing.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

Halifax, Wednesday, March 21—9 P. M.

The wind is blowing a gale from the southwest, and the weather is very thick. There is no probability of the arrival to-night of the Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, now due with three days' later European news.

Trade of Toronto.

QUANTITY OF GRAIN IN STORE.

Toronto, C. W., Wednesday, March 21.

The quantity of grain in store and loaded in this port yesterday was, Wheat, 228,000 bushels; other grains, 100,000 bushels; Flour, 43,000 bbls.

Later from Tampico.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, March 21.

The brig *Nahum Stetson* has arrived with Tampico advices of the 12th inst. and $418,000 in specie. There is no news of interest.

Sailing of the America.

Boston, Wednesday, March 21.

The R. M. steamship *America* sailed at 10:40 A. M., with 42 passengers for Liverpool and 22 for Halifax, but no specie.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machine	$100
No. 1 sewing machine	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	55
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines. AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,

Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Fire-Proof Safes.

STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Barthelf's CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

These superior machines are adapted to family sewing and to plantation and manufacturing uses, and are unequaled in excellence and simplicity. BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING CO., No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

The Parker Sewing Machine Co.

Respectfully call the attention of the public to their new and beautiful, first-class, rapid and noiseless, double-thread, $40 Sewing-Machine, $40. Office No. 469 Broadway. VERNON & CO.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times*. We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Lester's Unrivaled Sewing Machines,

NO. 483 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. No. 120 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN. CALL AND EXAMINE. AGENTS WANTED.

Sure Cure for Piles, &c.

A new remedy for Bleeding, Blind and Itching Piles, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c. A liquid; warranted to cure, if not, the money will be refunded. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold, wholesale and retail, by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and all Druggists. Certificates with each bottle.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Perry's Japanese BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.

Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing. Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO., No. 441 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

Useful in every house. For sale everywhere. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO., P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

What is it? What is it?

Why, one of WHITE'S BEAUTIFUL SPRING STYLE HATS, from No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Go and see them. They are beautiful.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite the Church.)

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Phalon & Son's "Snow-white Oriental CREAM," for whitening and beautifying the complexion. Warranted in no way injurious. No lady should be without it. Observe that every bottle has the proprietors' name blown in the glass. For sale everywhere. PHALON & SON, No. 619 Broadway.

Shirts Ready Made and Made to Order from measure Also a complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods kept constantly on hand, by I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Opening Day.—Ladies, the best place in New-York to obtain Gaiters, and Button Boots and Shoes, of all the various styles, for yourselves and children, is at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Defiance Salamander Safes—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

MARRIED.

Donnall—Mead.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 20, at the residence of Isaac P. Cole, Esq., by Rev. Dr. A. D. Gillette, Charles J. Donnall, of London, Eng., to Sarah E. Mead, of Setauket, L. I.

Cohen—Venn.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 31, by Rev. Luther W. Peck, Mr. Leonard G. Cohen to Miss Mary Venn, all of this City.

Meares—Linen.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 20, by Rev. James Harper, Richard Meares to Isabel, daughter of George Linen, of this City.

Tefft—Cook.—In Whitehall, on Wednesday, March 14, by Rev. Norman Fox, Jr., William H. Tefft, Esq., of New-York, to Miss Sarah V., daughter of W. W. Cook, Esq., of the former place.

DIED,

Belcher.—In this City, on Monday, March 19, Dr. Elisha R. Belcher, in his 69th year.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 54 East 11th-st., on Thursday, March 22, at 5 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

Wood.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 18, suddenly, at his late residence, No. 45 5th-av., George Wood, aged 71 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, corner of 4th-st., on Thursday, March 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Baldwin.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 21, Helen, daughter of Moses G. and Elizabeth H. Baldwin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday, March 23, at 1 o'clock, at No. 12 East 23d-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

Harnett.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 21, William Harnett, formerly of Moynalva, County Kerry, Ireland, aged 48 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 54 Lexington av., on Friday, March 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Candee.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 20, Harriet E., wife of Morgan L. Candee, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 114 Lexington-av., this (Thursday) afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Henderson.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 20, Elizabeth Henderson, widow of William Denning Henderson, and second daughter of the late Henry Walter Livingston, of the Manor of Livingston.

The relatives and friends of the families are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Grace Church, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Palmedo.—In Brooklyn, W. D., on Tuesday, March 20, suddenly, of apoplexy, Augusta Palmedo, wife of Dr. U. Palmedo, aged 47 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 30 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

McIntosh.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Wednesday morning, March 21, Mary Jane McIntosh, a native of Culldus, Donegal County, Ireland, aged 21 years.

Friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 65 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

Coffin.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday morning, March 21, Emeline E., wife of Alexander Coffin, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, in Rodney-st., near Lee av., this day, (Thursday,) March 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Upton.—At Newark, N. J., suddenly, on Monday, March 19, Samuel Upton, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, March 22, from the residence of his sister-in-law, No. 332 Broadst., Newark, N. J., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Trains leave Jersey City Ferry at 1 o'clock P. M.

Christensen.—At Fort Tryon, on Monday evening, March 19, Harriet S., wife of Lucius Christensen, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, at Fort Tryon, on Friday, March 23, at 12½ o'clock P. M. Cars of Hudson River Railroad leave Chambers-st. at 3:45 P. M.

Bailey.—At her residence, East Jamaica, L. I., Mrs. Eliza Ann Kip, wife of John H. Bailey, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church at Jamaica, on Friday, March 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Cars leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Cooper.—At Albany, on Saturday, March 17, Mrs. Margaret Cooper, widow of Dr. Charles D. Cooper, in the 87th year of her age.

Stedman.—At Norwich, Conn., on Thursday evening, March 15, Mrs Eunice H., wife of the late James Stedman, Esq., aged 73 years.

Constant.—At Louisville, Ky., on Sunday, March 18, Joseph Anthony Constant, Esq., in the 55th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from Trinity Church.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES. AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 137, March 21, 1860.

13, 36, 15, 67, 21, 11, 52, 73, 24, 14, 54, 39, 64.

Class No. 138, March 21, 1860.

20, 35, 34, 23, 6, 13, 57, 14, 70, 78, 16, 58, 58.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 21, 1860.

GEO. C. GORDON, JOS. SEAL, JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS,

Because they touch nothing that is sound, only take out from the body what is hurtful, leaving the BLOOD PURE AND RICH, THUS RESTORING HEALTH.

Their efficacy is so great and evident, that often parts which were decaying, putrefying, are restored to healthy, vigorous life, proving how much the removal of obstruction has to do in the curing of disease. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, by thus simply purifying the system, renew the body. All confess this who have used them for any considerable time. And, after their use, we are less subject to contract or take any disease whatever. They are an assistant of Nature—her own remedy, and consequently safe for all, agree with all, and sure to do their work well. In Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Fullness, Dizziness, Pain in the Head and Costiveness, they afford relief at once. Fifty thousand persons have certified to their actual merits in curing their various diseases.

Sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at No. 294 Canal-st. and No. 4 Union-square, New-York.

N. B.—The same, covered with cider sugar, at 15 cents per box of twelve pills. Also, at the same place, the LIFE ADDITION PILLS, being Brandreth's Pills, in combination with ALKALOID OF SARSAPARILLA, highly approved as a substitute for Sarsaparilla Compounds, and recommended in stubborn ulcers, saltrheum, mercurial diseases, &c., &c., cutaneous eruptions, erysipelas, paralysis, great weakness of recuperative powers, obstinate and long-continued costiveness, attended with dryness and dyspepsia. 50 cents per box.

N. B. No. 2.—One dollar inclosed to Dr. B. BRANDRETH, Brandreth's Building, New-York, will insure, through the Post-office, free to any part of the United States, one hundred and twenty Brandreth's Pills; or one hundred Cider Sugar Coated; or two boxes of the Life Addition Pills. Important documents will accompany.

OUT OF THE UNITED STATES.—The equivalent of two dollars, inclosed and addressed as above, will insure double the quantity of medicine, which will be forwarded free of further charge to any part of the civilized world.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, IS NOT A DYE.

The only preparation that will restore gray hair to its original, youthful appearance, without injury. Rev. M. Thacker Pitcher, Chenango County, N. Y., says: "I am 60 years of age. It has restored my gray hair to its original color, and it ceases to fall."

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING, OR ZYLOBALSAMUM,

is the best cosmetic for dressing, beautifying and preserving the hair, removing dandruff, &c.

Rev. Wm. R. Downs, Howard, N. Y., says: "It cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryness, and always produces the softness, silkiness and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair."

Dépôt. No. 355 Broome-st., and sold by every Druggist.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS WHICH HAS FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS ATTENDED **DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA,** induces us to call the special attention of all those who are afflicted with any diseases arising from impurities of the blood to the great superiority of THIS SARSAPARILLA over any other preparation of the same nature. It has been tested by thousands suffering from SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, EFFECTS OF MERCURY, RHEUMATISM, COLDS, COUGHS, and many other complaints, with the most beneficial effects. As it is now compounded under the direct supervision of DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, CHEMIST, it is the only preparation that can be safely relied on to effect a permanent and speedy cure. We have never known it to fail in any of the above cases. If you are similarly afflicted, try it, and be VERY CAREFUL TO USE NO OTHER. Wholesale and Retail Dépôt, No. 212 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE GREATEST MEDIUM TO REACH THE SOUTHERN TRADE.

Advertise in the MEMPHIS DAILY ENQUIRER, which has been established for more than a quarter of a century, and has a wider circulation than any other paper throughout the Southwest. It has an extensive circulation in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas. Merchants would find it greatly to their interest to solicit the patronage of the growing Southwest.

Mr. A. H. FOWNER, who represents the establishment, is now in this City, and will call on Merchants for advertisements. All communications addressed to No. 277 Hudson-st., New-York, will be promptly attended to.

PERSONS WISHING CLOTHING,

Will do well to call and examine one of the most extensive **NEW, TASTY AND FASHIONABLE STOCKS**

Of ready made ever offered, and will be sold less than at any other establishment in this City.

THE CUSTOM ROOM

Is stocked with fresh Goods from Europe, and is not surpassed as to style, fashion or cutting.

FURNISHING GOODS

TASTEFULLY SELECTED and in EVERY VARIETY. PARTICULAR ATTENTION is paid to the CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

In all cases where persons are not pleased their money will be returned. F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.

MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS, 333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.

Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.

Interior decorations, pier mantel glasses, &c.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CHINA AND GLASS.

EBENEZER COLLAMORE, No. 403 Broadway,

Is now offering the entire balance of his stock at extremely low prices, as the whole must be sold by the 20th of April.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Of all descriptions; also, SILVER and PLATED WARE for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the finest LONDON and GENEVA workmen.

SPONGES,

Carriage, Bahama, Sheep's Wool, Bathing, Venice, Turkish, Cup, and Surgeon's, embracing all kinds and qualities, from the commonest grass to the finest bleached, for sale, by bale or case, or in lots to suit, by SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., 170 and 172 William-st.

DR. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE, the established and standard remedy for coughs, colds, influenza, hoarseness and all irritations of the mucous membrane of the throat, palate and nose. Price 25 cents. Sold by PENFOLD, PARKES & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., and by druggists.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Bensine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM BEAUTIFIES the complexion, removes pimples, sallowness, &c. No. 67 Walker-st. Tested gratis. Beware of a vile imitation, under the name of "Snow White Oriental Cream," by the counterfeiters of Burnett's Cocoaine.

ANOTHER NEW STORY IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY!

THE BEST STORY AND SKETCH PAPER PUBLISHED.

READY AT 12 O'CLOCK TO-DAY,

The first part of a NEW AND EXCITING STORY From the pen of HENRY MORFORD, ESQ., ENTITLED

THE CANDIDATE'S WIFE;

OR,

THE DANGEROUS SECRET.

Mr. MORFORD is well known to the reading world, not only as a poet of great excellence, but as the author of some of the finest serial stories ever published. In

THE CANDIDATE'S WIFE

he has chosen a new field for the exercise of his rich imagination; and, being thoroughly acquainted with THE INTRICACIES OF POLITICAL LIFE, he has been enabled to depict some scenes in the career of his HERO AND HEROINE, calculated, from their truthfulness, to startle those unthinking persons who either lose sight of the

GREAT OCEAN OF POLITICS

altogether, or, at most, merely skim lightly over its surface. We think we hazard nothing in saying that

THE CANDIDATE'S WIFE

will create

AN IMMENSE SENSATION.

IT WILL BE READY IN

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1860.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents.

THE SCOUT OF THE MOHAWK; OR, THE PROPHET OF THE CAVE.

An Indian Tale, written with great vigor and ability By L. AUGUSTUS JONES, Has just been commenced In THE NEW-YORK SUN.

ONE CENT PER COPY.

Left at the houses of subscribers very early in the morning by faithful carriers, at SIX CENTS PER WEEK.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.

NO. 69—END OF VOL. IV. Now Ready. Price, 15 cents.

CONTENTS:

La Muscovite Danse Nationale.....J. Ascher.
"Clementine Brown," new Negro Melody...A. Caristic.
"Now Shines the Lady Moon," (from Il Trovatore).Verdi
Souvenir D'Autriche.....Chas. Fradel.

THE SOLO MELODIST. No. 9 now Ready. Containing 11 Melodies from Il Trovatore, 1 Waltz, 1 set of Lancers Quadrilles, by Charles Fradel. All for 10 cents. Office No. 107 Nassau-st., N. Y. C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.

E. T. Wills, Auctioneer. RARE AUCTION SALE OF 1,731 LOTS OF BOOKS, Prior to removal to their New Store, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY, Will sell by auction, Commencing on TUESDAY, the 27th of March, at 3 P. M., and continuing the FOLLOWING AFTERNOONS, WILLIS & ELLSWORTH, Auctioneers.

A fine collection of Works in every department of literature, a large number of which are in elegant Library bindings.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—D. APPLETON & CO. being about to remove to a more central position, respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public to the books in this catalogue, comprising selections and duplicates from their large and unrivaled stock in every department of human knowledge; bound by the most experienced and classic workmen in London, and well worthy the attention of gentlemen adding to their libraries.

The public may rely implicitly that all the books in this catalogue will positively be sold without any reservation.

Catalogues sent to any address on receipt of a stamp. Persons at a distance, unable to attend the sale, may have their orders executed by the Auctioneers.

J. R. BELTER & CO., NO. 551 BROADWAY,

New-York, manufacturers of cabinet furniture, would call the attention of those wishing to purchase to their large stock of parlor, library, dining room and chamber furniture, all of their own manufacture. Their patent press-work chairs, bedsteads and bureaus are especially worthy of attention. These goods are composed of from 7 to 21 thicknesses of thin veneers laid with the grain at right angles to each other, and are much lighter and more graceful, and five hundred per cent. stronger and more durable than furniture made in the ordinary manner. This work cannot split, crack or shrink, and is warranted to stand the strongest furnace heat or any climate. All kinds of furniture made to order.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any Pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided Consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166. Court-st., Boston.

STARR'S Chemically Prepared GLUE,

For family use, 25c. per bottle, with brush. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured and for sale by Starr Glue Company, No. 51 Liberty-st.

ANOTHER WITNESS—IMPORTANT TO PROSTRATED AND DEBILITATED INVALIDS.—Thousands of fruitful trials, in various parts of the United States, will confirm the testimony of Mrs. E. Latham, of Pacific-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., who has recently been entirely cured of a distressing Liver Complaint, of some years' standing by a short course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Capt. Latham, the husband of the lady, joins with his wife in expressing unlimited confidence in the preparation, and both are at all times ready to state the facts connected with Mrs. L.'s case, which was a very obstinate and complicated case of Liver Complaint, (as it was termed by her physician) aggravated by dyspepsia and a general derangement of the internal organs. The cure has been thorough and complete; nor is there any kind of stomach complaint, nor any affection of the bowels, which will not yield just as readily to this potent restorative. Sold by all druggists.

TYNG—BUTLER—SERMON.

THE INDEPENDENT,

Published THIS MORNING, will contain the eighth letter by REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D. On SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, ESQ., Contributes an article entitled

FUNGUS BEFORE A NEW-YORK JURY;

Being the continuation of the experiences of the Defendant Fungus, and containing a full report of the case of O'Flanagan against Fungus, with a truthful sketch of a New-York Jury.

This article is the fifth of the occasional series of sketches of real life in New-York, written by Mr. BUTLER for the INDEPENDENT, and secured by copyright.

A SERMON By HENRY WARD BEECHER.

In addition to the above the paper will contain an authentic account, derived from original sources, giving many interesting particulars not yet made public, through any other journal, concerning

STEVENS AND HAZLETT.

Hazlett's real name (which was not Hazlett) is here given, together with a singular circumstance connected with his age. Also a sketch of the personal history of Stevens, in which it appears that his great grandfather sent a present of £20 Sterling to George Washington at Valley Forge, and thus set to his family forever after the bad example of encouraging sedition and revolution.

Interesting particulars of the Visit of Mrs. Pierce and Miss Henry Dunham to the Jail, the former being a sister to Stevens, and the latter his most attached friend.

Details of the conversion of Stevens in his cell—singing with his sister. His views of Slavery; his opinion of Capt. Avis, &c.

Miss Dunbar's Visit to the Executive of Virginia to ask for the sparing of the prisoner's life, with her opinion of Gov. Letcher.

The last breakfast in prison at which the two prisoners and their visitors are present.

The Burial of the Bodies, &c., &c.

Terms: By mail, Two Dollars a year; by carrier, Two Dollars and a Half.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE BY NEWS-AGENTS.

LET ALL WELL-WISHERS OF THE GOSPEL CAUSE! AND PARENTS, WHO DESIRE TO PROMOTE THE RELIGIOUS WELFARE OF THEIR FAMILIES, READ THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

We have recently brought out a large and elaborate engraving of the great Thorwaldsen, en group, of **"CHRIST AND HIS APOSTLES,"** which, from its artistic merits and unparalelled cheapness, can scarcely fail, if a wide publicity be given to the enterprise through the Press, to find its way, with the Bible as its companion, into tens of thousands of Christian homes.

The peerless statues from which the picture was engraved, stand in the Cathedral of Copenhagen, the only representation of the greatest work of the illustrious Dane now existing in this country, or, as we believe, anywhere out of Denmark, is our engraving.

The surroundings of the principal pictures are scarcely inferior to it in interest. They consist of a series of cartoons, representing five famous groups of the immortal sculptor, viz.: "JOHN THE BAPTIST PREACHING IN THE WILDERNESS OF JUDEA," "THE LAST SUPPER," "THE ANGEL AT THE SEPULCHRE," "JESUS BAPTIZED OF JOHN," and "CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN;" so that, instead of the engraving being, as the title would import, a transcript of a single work, it actually embraces six of the most renowned creations of Thorwaldsen's heaven-guided hand.

The Engraving measures two feet by three, and is of the right size to hang over the mantel of the drawing-room or the library.

The price of such a plate, in London or Paris, would be $10. Our terms are much more moderate. In order to render so desirable a work of art accessible to all, we have fixed the price at TWO DOLLARS,

including a superb velvet-bound and gilt-mounted copy of the Scriptures, such as is sold at all the Bible stores in this city at $2! "CHRIST AND HIS APOSTLES" is, we feel assured, the CHEAPEST PICTURE IN THE WORLD.

P. S.—We respectfully invite attention to the following editorials:

From Rev. Dr. Prime, Editor of the New-York Observer.

THORWALDSEN'S STATUARY.—DAYTON & CO.'s advertisement of their fine engraving of THORWALDSEN'S celebrated group of "Christ and his Apostles," will attract attention. One of the pictures hangs in our study, and we regard the work as eminently suitable for the walls of every Christian household. The beautiful clasped Bible, which is presented with it, is bound in velvet, and gilt, and the price at which he offers them is so low that thousands may avail themselves of the opportunity. We hope they will.

Second notice from Rev. Dr. Prime.

DAYTON'S ENGRAVINGS.—We would again call attention to Mr. DAYTON'S advertisement. We have every reason to believe that there will be the proper response from Mr. D.'s establishment to any letters containing money for its splendid works of art.

From Rev. Dr. Abel Stevens, Editor of the New-York Advocate and Journal.

A CHRISTIAN P

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

5,000 ACRES NEW-JERSEY LAND, between New-York and Philadelphia, near the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, the first section of which is now in successful operation, and very excellent for early crops, fruits and cranberries. This tract has on it a fine growth of wood, and is less than half a mile from navigation. Price, $4 per acre; terms easy. Also, 780 acres, near same railroad. This tract is also well adapted for early crops, fruits and cranberries. Price, $5 per acre; terms easy. Also, an undivided quarter of a very valuable marl farm, in Monmouth County, on same railroad, containing 107 acres with good improvements, including a saw-mill. Price, $100 per acre; part cash, balance mortgage. Apply to the subscriber, at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 31 Pine-st., second story, rear building.
JOHN TORREY, JR.

HOUSE TO BE SOLD—THE SUPERIOR brown-stone front house No. 7 West 22d st., second door from 5th av., 25x65 ft., with library extension 16x40 ft., built in the most thorough and substantial manner expressly for the owner's occupation. The plumbing work in particular, and all the other work and materials, are of the best quality and description; has rosewood doors, two butler's pantries, two bath-rooms, two laundry rooms, four water-closets, (one on each floor,) with paint-ies, closets, store-rooms, &c., in abundance. This property will be sold at a low price on its real value, in consequence of other arrangements having been made by the owner, who can be found at the house every morning until sold, from 8 to 11 o'clock, and in the evening, where full particulars may be had as to price, terms, possession, &c.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE BEST BARgain in the city—One three-story, high basement, counter-cellar, brick house, with brown stone stoop and trimmings, iron balcony and fence; house 22 by 46 feet, finished in the best modern style throughout, furnace, gas and fixtures, Ridgewood water, hot and cold baths, stationary wash tubs, &c., &c.; lot 23 by 91 feet, yard neatly flagged and planted with choice fruit trees, grape vines, in full bearing, and shrubbery. Need only be seen to be appreciated. Situated on one of the best avenues in the city; convenient to all the ferries and Fulton and Myrtle-av. Railroad cars. Price low and terms easy. Apply to Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, No. 32 Parkrow, New-York, or FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST- class dwelling-house on Murray Hill—The valuable household property and beautiful cottage residence on the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 18th-st., (known as Nos. 63 and 65 Union-place,) now one of the most desirable locations in the City, either for private residence or business. The lot is 53 by 140 feet; the house is double with separate entrances from the street and avenue, and built for separate residences. The height is 55 by 70 feet, can be improved without disturbing the present building. The lease is renewable until 1914. For further particulars, or for cards of admission to view the premises, apply to
S. W. BENEDICT Broadway, corner 35th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses Nos. 15, 19 and 21 3d-place, 20 feet 11½ inches by 138 feet 6½ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble mantles, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 10 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 54 West 11th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. It is 29 feet front by 80 feet deep, with four large rooms on the first floor, five stories high, in perfect repair, and with every convenience for a private family. Half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises, or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st. Also, a country seat, with 20 acres of land, beautifully located on the Sound at Rye, Westchester Co. Inquire at No. 54 11th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPERty in New-York or vicinity, a tract of land situated in Dingman Township, Pike County, Pennsylvania, near the Owego Turnpike Road. It contains about four hundred and fifteen acres, and borders upon a beautiful lake. The soil is well adapted to farming, well timbered and convenient to a ready and safe market for any party desiring property of the kind will be liberal. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IM- proved CITY PROPERTY—The handsome suburban residence of Joseph Van Vleck, Esq., on Walton-st., West Morrisania, ¼ of a mile west of Melrose Station, Harlem Railroad; house 40x40, built in the best manner, and filled in with brick; grounds comprise a lot 1 and high; fine prospect; good water; no nuisances; location healthy; society select, and place altogether desirable. Apply on the premises, or to C. G. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY ATTIC AND BASEment house; has sub-cellar, contains 11 rooms, high stoop, piazza in rear, grapevine and arbor, marble mantels, sliding doors, &c.; house 25x36 feet, lot 25x92; convenient to all the ferries, H. W. Beecher's Church, and the best schools. Price $4,800, part cash. Inquire on the premises, No. 145 Adams-st., between Nassau and Concord sts., Brooklyn.

20 HOUSES IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE cheap to close a concern, (part might be exchanged for good up-town property in New-York,) some of them are elegant dwellings, some of less pretension, suitable for moderate sized families. All located in good districts, and convenient to the ferries and cars. For full particulars, inquire at No. 112 Broadway, Room No. 10, between 11 and 3 o'clock.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—THREE new three-story and basement brick houses, elegantly finished, with extra lots attached, on east side of Hall-st., next north of Gates-av., in the immediate vicinity of Clinton and Washington avs., and close to Fulton-av. cars; also, two cottages on Quincy-st., a few doors east of Bedford-av.
S. EDDY & CO.,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 175 EAST 19th-st., near 2d-av.; English basement, four-story and basement brick front; lot 16.8x93.9, house 54 feet deep. Has modern improvements; all in good order; now occupied by owner. Price $6,750. Terms easy. For cards of admission, &c., apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 131 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE two new 3-story frame houses and lots Nos. 345 and 347 Lafayette-place-st., near Hanover-place. Location convenient to Fulton-av. cars, are in good order, and contain gas, Ridgewood water. Prices, $3,400 and $3,600. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, New-York, or No. 352 State-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., BEtween 6th and Madison avs., two of the best built four-story stone-front houses in the City, finished with black walnut hall, parlor doors and sliding doors, &c. Also, two good houses in 39th-st., west of Lexington-av., four-story, stone fronts. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises of ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, pleasantly situated on the corner of Livingston-place and 15th-st., opposite Stuyvesant Park; in excellent order; finished complete, with all the modern improvements; 57 feet 6 inches by 65 feet; lot 27 feet 6 inches by 97 feet. Terms easy. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, SITUated on the southwest corner of 3d-av. and 13th-st., front on 3d-av.; the lots are 25 feet 9 inches by 110 feet, are pleasantly located, and surrounded by excellent improvements. For terms apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON NORTH SIDE of 26th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. House three stories high, well built, and in good condition; high stoop, water closet, bath-room, chandeliers in parlor, and gas fixtures throughout. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES OF FOUR, EIGHT, OR twelve lots on 3d, 4th and 5th avs. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, commanding a full and splendid view of New-York City and harbor, and within 30 minutes of Wall-st. by City cars. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

CORNER HOUSE ON FIFTH-AVENUE—FOR SALE OR TO LET—An elegantly furnished house, with a stable on the corner of 8th-av., north of 58th-st. For further particulars, and cards to view the premises, inquire of HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY furnished house, of extra dimensions, on Gramercy Park, in perfect order throughout. For further particulars, and cards to view the house, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

$9,000.—FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY high-stoop brick front house, No. 172 East 20th-st., 20 feet wide, containing all the modern improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty, on the Hudson River, near Cruger's Station, above Sing Sing, 25 acres, admirably located on high ground, overlooking the River and scenery of Tappan Sea and Haverstraw Bay. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO HANDSOME cottages on 140th and 141st sts., between Broadway and 11th-av., with fine view of the Hudson River. Also, a three-story house in 31st st., between 6th and 7th avs., just finished, with all modern improvements. Rent or each, $650. Inquire of E. F. CARMAN, 1,088 Broadway.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., a substantial brick building, in perfect order, on a lot 85x86. Apply to DAVID PEARSON, No. 39 1st-av.; ALEX. MCKENZIE, No. 1 Tompkins Market; or THOS. DESHOLM, No. 384 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x55 feet, situate No. 147 Madison-av; four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A 3-STORY FRAME building and eight lots of ground, on 131st-st., between the 6th and 6th avs., in Harlem. A very desirable Summer residence, well adapted for a school or hotel. Terms moderate. For further particulars, inquire of WM. F. CASE, No. 8 Pine-st., Room No. 18.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HANDSOME four story English basement brown-stone house and lot on East Thirty-first, between 2d and 3d avs., in first-rate order. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 79 SOUTH-4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Terms easy. Apply to G. W. KELSEY, No. 161 Grand-st., Brooklyn, (Williamsburgh,) or to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FRONT H USE in 31st-st., first house west of Lexington-av., south side, high stoop, three stories and basement, built in the very best manner, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of W. E. J. YOUNG, No. 314 2d-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND LOT No. 182 East 19th-st., with gas. Only $3,600. Terms liberal. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO. 24 West 55th-st., near 10th-av., with all the modern improvements. See the premises. Price $7,500. For particulars apply to A. J. YEOMANS 146 West 40th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, situated on DeKalb-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. H. ROAG, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

Also, a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY AT NEW-BRIGHTON FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Containing about one acre and a quarter of land.

The house—which is large and commodious, containing sixteen rooms; also closets, pantries store-rooms, &c., with gas throughout; surrounded by shrubbery, shade and fruit trees of the finest varieties—is situated on Richmond Terrace, about three minutes' walk from the ferry landing. On the place are a large stable, bathing and out-houses, a well of the finest water, &c. Terms easy. Further particulars given, and plans shown.

ALSO, FOR SALE—A farm of 75 acres, near Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J. House large, double, two-story, and in perfect order; barns, granaries, outhouses, &c., in good order and abundant. Choice fruit and berries. The place is well watered, fenced and drained. The soil is rich and in good condition. Is about a mile and a half from the depot.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, and 19th, 34th and 37th sts.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Lots on 50th, 79th, 84th, 85th, 114th, 115th, 131st and 136th sts., and 2d, 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh.
A. K. FOSTER & CO.

FOR SALE.—EXTRA WIDE HOUSE.—FOR SALE, on 22d-st., near 6th av., an unusually fine house, 24 feet wide by 70 feet deep; brown-stone, 4-story, and completely modern. The house has been built but a few years, with great care, for the owner, (now deceased,) It is offered for sale to close the estate, and is a very desirable residence. For cards of admission and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

CHOICE LOTS IN HARLEM FOR SALE CHEAP.—Some of the choicest lots in Harlem for immediate improvements, on graded streets, near the termination of the 2d, 3d and 4th-av. railroads and steamboat landings; will sell plots at prices that will pay well for investment; also, some low priced lots; terms easy. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underseller, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner, located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 230 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOS. DELAVANTE.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high basement, brown stone houses, on the northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 45th-st.; and one on 46th-st., adjoining. They are first-class, in every size and prices according. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, DAVID H. KNAPP, No. 161 Orchard-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & BODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 93 TWENTY SEVENTH-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.; lot 28 feet by half the block; stable in rear; carriage entrance on side. Also, two brown-stone houses south side 47th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs, Nos. 54 and 56. Inquire of D. W. BUCKLEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY house, No. 126 2d-av., near the corner of 8th-st. Lot 26 feet front by 125 deep; house 26 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE, TO let, or exchange for a small farm; the house No. 202 Hicks-st., five minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. ferries. Inquire on the premises, or address C. M. W., Box No. 1,613 Post office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY BASEMENT AND attic frame house No. 135 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry; the house is in good order and will be sold cheap. Lot 20x100. Apply to C. CROOK, No. 152 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGE—Three three story and basement brick houses, Nos. 88, 90 and 92 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.; one-half can remain on mortgage, the balance would be taken in merchandise. Apply to the owner, No. 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BRICK FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 321 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; 18 by 50 feet; lot 100; in perfect order and for sale cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 214 WEST FOURTEENTH-st., a full sized four-story brown-stone front house; lot 25x103. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on north side 44th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway. Terms easy. Inquire of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble-front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st., is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes, to let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—NINE LOTS between 124 and 125th sts., and west side of 4th-av. Price low, and no money wanted if improved. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON BROOKLYN Heights for sale cheap and on easy terms, or exchange for house up town. Address R. C., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, VERY GOOD, HOUSE AND lot, No. 407 4th-st. (Albion-place); will be sold cheap and terms easy. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR COUN- try houses in all approved and new styles, or made to order complete, perspective views included, at low as $8 each. by J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, 183 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

LLEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 500 acres of land, country residences in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale:

Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 5 acres,
Castlewood a stone mansion, and 5 acres,
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $5,000; a cottage and 1 acre at $3,000.
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $8,000.
10 building sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
10 beautiful building sites on Orange Mountain, at $500 per acre. Apply to the proprietor,
L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—SITUATED IN New-Jersey, 5 miles from Hoboken, and only one mile from the Hudson River, directly west from Bull's Ferry, consisting of 5 acres of land suitable for a garden, 2-story house and extension, large barn, carriage-house, and numerous out buildings. Abundance of garden fruits, flowers and shrubbery. About 150 choice young fruit trees, comprising apples, pears, plums, cherries, &c.; also, choice grape vines. The location is elevated, and commands a fine prospect of the country for many miles in extent. The buildings are fences are all nearly new, and in excellent condition. S. W. JOHNSON, No. 845 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND five acres of land. The subscriber offers for sale a well built and commodious house, and five acres of land, on Main-st., near St. Mark's Church, Orange, N. J., containing parlors, dinning-room, kitchen, laundry, a good well and cistern, wood and coal house, carriage-house, stable and hennery. The grounds contain a good variety of fruit and shade trees, orchard and garden. The situation is pleasant and healthy. Price reasonable and terms accommodating; one-half at least may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at *Journal* Office, Orange.
H. READ.

FOR SALE—IN WESTPORT, FAIRFIELD CO., CONN.—A small country seat of about seven acres of good land with dwelling house, pleasantly located, overlooking the village, and with a wide prospect over the country and across the Sound to Long Island; well stocked with various kinds of fruit trees. Also, an excellent well of soft water on the premises. Churches of different denominations within very convenient. Personal inquiry. Apply on the premises, to SUSAN WRIGHT, or to EDWIN BEERS, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or N. P. BEERS, No. 45 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—Also City residence.—This valuable property of 170 acres is on the East River, Westchester County, about an hour's drive from New-York, perfectly healthy, and needs only to be seen to be appreciated; has hot houses, boat house, dock, billiard-room house, &c., will be sold with stock of all kinds, carriages, furniture, &c. Also a large and desirable City residence, with stable. The owner is compelled to travel abroad from ill health, and terms will be very liberal. Apply at No. 43 Pine-st., Room No. 8

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The residence of the subscriber, on the corner of Broadway and Park-place. The house is nearly new and in the best order. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and supplied with a great variety of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. A part of the furniture will be sold with the property if desired. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises, or on board the steamer *Red Jacket*, pier No. 2, N. R., foot of
E. K SMITH.

TO LET—AT SOUTHPORT, CONN., TWO hours by rail from New-York, a good house with 12 rooms, furnished, with a barn and six acres cultivated ground attached. The place is handsomely located, immediately in the village, close by the Sound, and within 5 minutes' walk of the depôt; rent $600. Apply to H. T. BUTLEY, No. 68 South-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A DESIRABLE residence, Clove Road, Staten Island, furnished, three-quarters of a mile from the landing, with all modern improvements, good garden and fruit; would be exchanged for a dwelling in the City. Apply to C. O. HATCH, No. 76 Murray-st.

BEAUTIFUL ITALIAN VILLA RESI- dence, with one acre of handsomely ornamented grounds, delightfully located at Fordham for sale or to rent for one or more years. For a desirable house in Brooklyn or New-York. Apply to A. E. COLE, No. 59 William-st., or DINGEE, Barnes & Co., No. 9 Nassau-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—RENTS from $150 to $400. Steamboat 20 minutes from the foot of 92d-st. Also, a few lots for sale. Apply to R. M. BLATCHFORD, 37 Park-row, or to E. M. BLATCHFORD, 52 Wall-st.

PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE.—J. B. MYERS, Civil Engineer, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Pensauill, offers for sale desirable country residences, village sites, farms and good village residences and saw-mill property. Refer to Judge Conyngham, George P. Nelson, Esq., Nos. 59 & 61 Wall-st., Rev. E. W. Gilman, Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE IN WESTCHESTER COUN- TY.—The unexcelled Exchange and Auction offices in White Plains for the sale of country residences, farms and all kinds of real estate, renting of houses, farms leases negotiated on real estate securities, bond for conveyance. S. D. HUM HREY, White Plains, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Normanville, 15 minutes from Chemical Works, house and six lots, water and gas supplied, shade and view of the river; 12 trains a day; five minutes from depôt. Apply to W. B. SLOCUM, Broadway, corner 38th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautifully situated at Astoria, L. I. immediately opposite eleventh. Apply to E. MITEL, Astoria, L. I., or C. WILLIAMS, No. 28 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A very beautiful and rural retreat, situated at South Yonkers, about one mile from the Riverdale station of the Hudson River Railroad. The house is very convenient, and has every arrangement to secure the comfort of the family. Stables and out-buildings complete. About six acres of ground in good condition, with plenty of choice fruit. The neighborhood is excellent, and the beauty of the surrounding scenery unsurpassed. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD City property—A splendid property on the east bank of the Hudson, 40 miles from the City of New-York, at Woodlawn, consisting of 200 acres first quality land, having a river front of 2,800 feet. This property is well calculated for dividing into country seats, having on it several beautiful building sites, covered with a fine growth of forest trees; will be sold in two parcels, of 100 acres each, if desired. This presents an opportunity for investment rarely met with; no incumbrance on the property; title perfect. For further particulars, apply to SMITH & GODDARD, real estate and loan brokers, No. 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm, situated at Rye, Westchester County, two miles N. W. from Rye Depôt, in an improving and desirable neighborhood, on the White Plains Road. There are 96 acres of land, in orchard, meadow and woodland, a large vegetable garden, well cultivated, and with fruits and flowers in abundance. The buildings are all new, and consist of two dwelling-houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other outbuildings. There are eight head of fine stock, which, with farming implements, fixtures, crops, &c., will be included in the sale of the place, and all at a bargain, if applied for soon, to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—RIVERSIDE, Formerly the country residence of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, is situated just south and in sight of Pittsfield, Mass. The property consists of a fine house, carriage house, barn, workshop, ice house, &c., and twenty acres of the finest land in the Housatonic Valley. The house is fully furnished, and will be disposed of with or without furniture. The property will be sold low on favorable terms, or exchanged. Property unincumbered. Inquire of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUD- SON RIVER TO LET.—The elegant country seat of the late Abm. Schermerhorn, Esq., situated on the Hudson River, about five minutes' walk from the depôt at Riverdale, near Yonkers. The house is large, in good order and furnished throughout, including a billiard table. On the premises are a large stable, an icehouse, and garden of acres in hand. The location is unsurpassed for health and beauty. Rent $2,000. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, 21 miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad, a first-class country residence with four acres of land. The house is large and comfortable, built of stone in best manner, with many conveniences; there is a carriage house and stable, with other outhouses. Also an excellent garden with a variety of young fruit trees. This place is but a short distance from the depôt, near church and excellent schools, and in a healthy section of the County. Apply to
A. S. CAMPBELL, No. 702 Broadway, New-York.

COTTAGE, FURNISHED OR UNFUR- NISHED, at Clifton, Staten Island, to let. It contains parlor, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor, five bed-rooms on the second floor, and two rooms in the attic, with about half an acre of ground, good water, fine view of the bay, and surrounded by forest trees, five minutes walk from Vanderbilt ferry. Will be rented six months, furnished, at $50 per month, or unfurnished at $350 per year. Address O. A. K., Box No. 1,275, Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE ON THE SOUND, —A farm of 60 acres at Southport, Conn., lying on the beach and commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and opposite shore; there is a cottage and large barn on the premises; the land is of superior quality and will be sold in one parcel or divided into smaller portions to suit purchasers. The location is well known to be one of the most salubrious in the State of Connecticut. For particulars apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country-seat of 26 acres, on the Sound, within an hour of the City, *via* New-Haven Railroad; access by steamer in the Summer season. The house is a fine, large modern-built one, about 50 feet square, containing 11 bed-rooms. A new stable and carriage-house is now being built on the premises. The furniture will be sold with the house if desired. Location perfectly healthy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, near the Neptune House, a beautiful country seat; the house, containing 12 rooms, is delightfully situated immediately upon, and commands fine views of the Sound; the grounds, comprising 8 acres, are handsomely laid out with flower and kitchen gardens, and stocked with choice fruit; also, a coach house and stable and bathing-house; within 15 minutes of the cars; 3 minutes of the steamboat and 1 hour of the city. Rent $600. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME COUNTRY residence in the village of Tremount, 11 miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad, four minutes walk from depôt; house, stable, privy, basement and attic, in excellent order, with half an acre of ground laid out with sward, shrubbery and trees. Stands on high ground and commands a very fine view of the surrounding country, and will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 415 34 av., near 30th-st.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY in the village of Canandaigua, Ontario County, N. Y., consisting of a spacious dwelling house, equally adapted for a large or small family, with all necessary outbuildings, court-yard, garden, orchard and meadow, 4 acres in all; it is on Main-st., and within a few paces of the court-house, post-office, county offices, depôt, four places of Protestant worship, &c., &c. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF PELHAM, Westchester County, 16 miles from New-York, within ten minutes' ride of the Railroad or steamboat to New-Rochelle, a beautiful location for a gentleman's country seat, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, containing about 18 acres of choice land, with a good selection of choice fruit, shrubbery, &c. A fine river view with good fishing and sailing. For terms, inquire of JAS. HINMAN, near the premises, or C. M. HINMAN, No. 45 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, A COUNTRY RESIdence, pleasantly located 1¼ miles from the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing; with coach house, orchard, lawns, and a few acres of land. Also to let, one mile from the Hastings station, two neat country houses, containing five or ten rooms, with garden plots to each. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner Greenwich and Dey sts.

A GOOD CHANCE.—FOR SALE CHEAP, or to let, a handsome country seat, situated on Staten Island, three miles from the ferries, with new houses, barns, stables, fruit trees, vines and plenty of shade, with 5 to 15 acres of land as required. Most of the money can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 69 Leonard-st.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A handsome dwelling, with large barn, and plot of ground nearly laid out with fruit trees, grape vines, &c. The location is one of the most desirable in the place, being in the vicinity of schools and churches, and but a few minutes' walk from the depôt; terms easy. Apply to J. B. PAXTON, No. 214 West 30th-st.; or to A. PHELPS, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.

RAVENSWOOD.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A splendid country seat and city residence combined, in Ravenswood, containing modern improvements; perpetual panoramic views from every room in the house; excellent stable, purest water, choicest fruit, 4 acres, water hot and cold in every room, salt water bath, and every convenience belonging to a genuine house; time 25 minutes. Apply to R. J. POWERS, 68 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at a great bargain, consisting of a handsome two-story house, wing and five acres of ground, elegantly laid out with grape arbors, vines, choice fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., in abundance; situated within 25 minutes ride of Peck slip ferries; price $3,100. For particulars apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

RESIDENCE IN RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, TO LET OR LEASE.—One of the most pleasant places in the town. The dwelling house is of ample size, and has all the requisite appurtenances and conveniences, with abundant fruits, shrubbery, &c., and four acres of land. Will be furnished or unfurnished, as may be desired. Apply to E. P. WHITTEMORE, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—A NEAT STORY-and-half house, in Cherry-st., within two minutes' walk of the Junction Station. The house has been fresh papered and painted, has 7 rooms and large basement kitchen, and very convenient for a small family. Possession immediately. Rent $226 to the 1st of April, 1861. Inquire in the store No. 281 Pearl-st.

AN IMPROVED PROPERTY, CENTRALLY located in Newark, N. J., worth $25,000, increasing in value, and incumbered for only $7,600, will be exchanged for a first-class house in New-York, or a country seat within one hour of the City, furnished or unfurnished, or for vacant lots. Principals only may apply to PENNINGTON & WARREN, No. 60 Wall-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good buildings, well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, beautifully located on Gifford's Lane, Staten Island, 7 miles from Vanderbilt Landing, containing 30 acres, good house, also tenant house, barn, &c.; two orchards, excellent water, &c. For map and full particulars, apply to CHAS. S. KINGSLAND, No. 5 Broadst., New-York.

A DESIRABLE COTTAGE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Located on the best block in the village of Hempstead, L. I., about three minutes' walk from the railroad depôt; large lot, with barn and carriage-house, a variety of fruits, and beautifully shaded. For particulars and terms, inquire of WM. HIGBIE, No. 119 Fulton-st., New-York, or No. 79 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with 20 40, or 80 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, well finished, on an elevated site, with handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, old forest trees, and evergreen. There is also a large garden, fish-pond, carriage-house and stables.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE, AT OR- ANGE N. J.—6 to 26 acres, on mountain side, and near to depôt; first-class buildings and improvements; rich soil and abundance of fruit; pure spring water, hot and cold, carried through the buildings; grounds well laid out, and ornamented with a fine fountain. Apply to HORLOW, PATON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

HOUSE AND FIVE ACRES OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET, LOW.—Large garden, plenty of fruit, fine water, stable, &c., all delightfully situated on the Manor Roads, Staten Island, within a minute's walk of Factoryville landing. Apply to JOHN J. GILLIS, at that landing, or to DAVID DEVOE, No. 55 Whitehall-st.

A COTTAGE TO LET AT NYACK, ON THE Hudson.—Eight rooms, plenty of fruit, and convenient of access from the City by railroad and steamboat, for further particulars apply to JOHN W. SHELDON, No. 361 Bowery, corner 4th-st., or to D. CLARK, Upper Nyack.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new cottage house with about 2 acres ground, situated on Linden Hill, overlooking the valley; within 5 minutes' walk of railroad station; furniture can also be rent if desired. Apply to Dr. S. WICKES, Orange, N. J.

BABYLON, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A House with 8 rooms, and 2 acres of ground attached, situated near the water; will be sold cheap, or let to good tenant. Apply at No. 31 Front-st., N. Y.

TO LET.

A. K. FOSTER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
No. 4 PINE-ST.,
ABEL K. FOSTER,
LEWIS W. SLOAT,
EDW. H. FOSTER.
New-York.

REAL ESTATE PURCHASED, SOLD, EXCHANGED, leased, or taken charge of, in this City and its vicinity. Particular attention given to property in New-Jersey and on Staten Island.

Money Borrowed and Loaned on Bond and Mortgage. Insurance effected in the best offices, at the lowest rates.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO let cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, THE SUperior four-story and high basement house No. 218 West 14th-st., from 1 to 5 years, to a private family only. The house is first-class, with all the modern improvements, 25x65 feet, in excellent order, centrally situated, between the 6th and 8th-av. Railroads, directly opposite the residence of Hon. ex-Mayor Havemeyer, and has been recently furnished at an expense of over $6,000. Yearly rent, $2,500. Or the

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES, used successfully by one of the most eminent physicians of the day, and for many years in the private practice of Dr. HUMPHREYS, have proved during the past ten years, by thousands cured, to be the only safe, certain, and reliable remedies ever offered to the people. They are alike removed from the evils of dangerous, and repulsive doses of quackery and the old school practice; the inconvenience of Water Cures, the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the Homœopathic Books and exorbitant fees. Complaints of the most delicate females and children, as well as for the various diseases to which they are subject, are cured by these Remedies. They are not compounds of the saline or poisonous drugs, which only benumb the patient without curing the disorder, and consequently the Safe Specifics and Pamphlets may be administered without danger to children of the most tender age afflicted with Colds, Hooping Cough, &c. May be had of Messrs. P. & S. FOUGERA, Chemists, Brooklyn, and of Mr. MILHAU, Chemist, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world,

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS,
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

CHAMBERLIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

ELECTION NOTICE.
OFFICE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY.
JERSEY CITY, March 10, 1860.
Notice is hereby given that the annual election will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, on Monday, the 2d of April next, for the choice of five Directors, in place of Class No. 3, whose term of service will then expire, and of one Director of Class No. 4, to fill a vacancy. The poll will be open from 9 o'clock until 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. until the 2d of April next inclusive.
L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 153 BOWERY—Under Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held Tuesday, March 13, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

D. B. KEELER,	JOHN FORTER,
E. WALTON,	WM. A. CUMMING,
GEO. J. PRICE,	ANDREW M. WHITLOCK,
J. WALLON,	W. WAKE,
JAS. M. MILLS,	ALEX. McDONALD,
JOHN PALMER,	CHAS. PERLEY,
STEPH. VALENTINE,	ABM. DENIKE,
WM. DENNISTOUN,	NATHAN ANIL,
M. D. BROWN,	JORDAN MOTT, JR.,
ROBT. M. FIELD,	JOHN H. MOORE,
STEPHEN CUTTER,	JOHN H. MORRIS,
D. H. KNAPP,	JOHN MURPHY,
JAMES HUMES,	BRYAN W. CAHILL,
JACOB WILSON,	A. T. BRIGGS,
SAMUEL MEAD,	JOSEPH F. DUBYEE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board DAVID B. KEELER was unanimously reelected President.
T. V. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, March 7, 1860.—The following gentlemen have been reelected Directors of this Company, by a unanimous vote, for the term of three years, viz:

ISAAC A. STORM,	FRANCIS T. LUQUEER,
CHARLES E. HILL,	ISAAC N. PHELPS,
JOHN CISCO,	JAMES BUTLER,
EDWARD S. CLARK,	CHARLES M. CONNOLLY,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	EDWARD MINTURN,

HERMAN GELPCKE, Esq., has been chosen a Director, to fill a vacancy, for one year.
At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of this Company.
JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of THE WASHINGTON ICE COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, situated on West-st., at the foot of Christopher-st., in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of taking action in relation to increasing the amount of the capital stock of said Company to the sum of forty thousand dollars, and otherwise extending and changing the business thereof by adding two additional Trustees, who, with the present Trustees, shall form the Board of Trustees for the management of the property and business of said Company. Dated, New-York, 16th February, 1860.

RANSOM PARKER,
R. G. BONNESTEEL,
JAMES VAN ETTEN, } Trustees.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Corporation, for the election of Thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held (in conformity with the requirements of the by-laws of this Company), on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of April, 1860, at the office of the Company, in the city of Toledo, Ohio, commencing at 12 o'clock M.
FRANKLIN E WORCESTER, Secretary.

ON SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. Bonds redeemable in 1885, interest payable in New-York semi-annually 1st January and 1st July.
Rochester City 6 per cent Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.
Troy City 6 per cent Bonds redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July, by DONGAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 Third avenue, corner of Seventh-st.,
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS AT the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums, commencing 1st of April.
Bank open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock, P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors for the next election, will take place at the Bank on the first Tuesday in April ensuing.
The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock, P. M.
By order. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday from 4 to 7 P. M.; 6 per cent. interest on sums from $1 to $500.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
V. L. BURTON, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF Eighty-first and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited before April 1 will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD R. BULL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.—A YOUNG LADY, BUT LITTLE acquainted in New-York, temporarily embarrassed, wishes a small loan for a few days on which she will give good security if desired. Address Miss MARY A. WEBSTER, Station F, Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 10, 1860.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City of New-York for the year 1860 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen, or for military services; and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.
The following section of the act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:
SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, chapter 302, section 9.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME FERWYSER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MEDICAL.

PECTORAL PASTE,
(PATE PECTORALE,)
And PECTORAL SIROP, (Sirop Pectorale,) of NAPE-DELANG-FRERE, No. 48 Rue Richelieu, Paris. Fifty physicians from the Paris Hospitals, as well as the Presidents and members of the Imperial Academy of Medicine in France, have certified the superiority of these Pectorals over all others for the cure of Colds, Grippe, and Disorders of the Chest and Throat. They do not contain any of the salts of opium, such as morphine, codeine, narcotine and other poisons, which only benumb the patient without curing the disorder, and consequently the Nafe SIROP and PASTE may be administered without danger to children of the most tender age afflicted with Colds, Hooping Cough, &c. May be had of Messrs. P. & S. FOUGERA, Chemists, Brooklyn, and of Mr. MILHAU, Chemist, New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PAPERS PENDING BEFORE HIS HONOR THE MAYOR FOR APPROVAL.

FROM COMMON COUNCIL.

Resolution that Centre-st., from Chambers to Broome-st., be paved with Belgian pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, who may appoint an Inspector thereon and one of the City Surveyors.
Board of Councilmen, March 13, 1860.
On ayes and noes, adopted.
Board of Aldermen, March 19, 1860.
On ayes and noes, adopted.
Resolution to confirm action of the Board of Councilmen of 1859, ordering printing of Document No. 9, being report of Sanitary Convention, Document No. 11, being Revised Ordinances, Document No. 13, opinions of Counsels to the Corporation, Document No. 18, Laws and Ordinances regulating Fire Department, Document No. 19, Comptroller's Budget, Document No. 20, reports on Hygiene and Document No. 22, Assessment and Tax Laws, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the printer of said Board in payment for the printing, binding, indexing and lettering of said Documents, the prices not to exceed those heretofore paid for similar work, and to charge the same to appropriation for printing.
Board of Councilmen, March 19, 1860,
Adopted, three fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.
Board of Aldermen, March 19, 1860,
On ayes and noes, concurred in.
Resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for the excavation and building an area around the City Hall, to extend in front three feet from the building, and on the other three sides to be of a width of the present coping from the house, and carried to a depth of one foot below the basement floor. The windows on the front to be cut down to a depth of three feet six inches from the floor, and the area covered with an iron grating. The rear windows, and those on the east and west sides, to remain as they are, and the railing and coping to be reset at the same distance from the main building that they are at present, and to return the award of contract to the Common Council for confirmation.
Board of Councilmen, March 19, 1860,
On ayes and noes, adopted.
Board of Aldermen, March 19, 1860,
On ayes and noes, adopted.
Resolution that Greenwich-st., between Battery place and Gansevoort-st, be paved with Belgian pavement, (where not already so paved,) the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company to pay such proportion of the expense thereof, as the rails are laid, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.
Board of Councilmen, March 5, 1860.
On ayes and noes, adopted.
Board of Aldermen, March 19, 1860.
On ayes and noes, adopted.
Resolution that Greenwich-st., between Battery place and Gansevoort-st, be paved with Belgian pavement, (where not already so paved,) the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company to pay such proportion of the expense thereof, as the rails are laid, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.
Board of Councilmen, March 12, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Aldermen, March 19, 1860,
On ayes and noes adopted.
Resolution that Duane-st., between City Hall-place and Broadway, be graded and the curb and gutter set therein. Also, that Elm st., to the distance of one hundred feet north of Duane-st., be graded and curb and guttered to correspond with Duane st., under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and an ordinance therefor be adopted.
Board of Councilmen, Feb. 27, 1860,
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Aldermen, March 19, 1860,
On ayes and noes adopted.
Resolution that the Committee on Arts and Sciences of the Common Council be directed to confer with Ex-Col. John S. Cooke, late Commandant of the late Twelfth regiment, with reference to having the colors presented to the regiment by the Common Council transferred to the Corporation.
Board of Councilmen, March 19, 1860,
Adopted.
Board of Aldermen, March 19, 1860.
On ayes and noes concurred in.
Resolution that the house of Engine Company No. 44 be altered and repaired, at a cost not to exceed $500, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, the work to be done without contract.
Board of Councilmen, March 19, 1860,
On ayes and noes, adopted.
Board of Aldermen, March 19, 1860,
On ayes and noes adopted.
Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to alter and extend the house of Hose Co. No. 32, 20 feet in the rear, and to be of the same hight as the front of the building.
Board of Councilmen, March 13, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Aldermen, March 19, 1860.
On ayes and noes, adopted.
Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the roof raised and the house of Hose Co. No. 36 thoroughly repaired and repainted at an expense not to exceed $500.
Board of Councilmen, March 15, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Aldermen, March 19, 1860.
On ayes and noes concurred in.
Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for a new carriage for Hose Co. No. 41, to be in every respect similar to the one now in use by Hose Co. No. 19, and return the award of contract to the Common Council for confirmation.
Board of Aldermen, Feb. 2, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Councilmen, March 12, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Resolution to permit James Hudson to erect a watering trough on the north-east corner of 33d-st. and 10th-av., under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.
Board of Aldermen, March 15, 1860.
Adopted.
Board of Councilmen, March 19, 1860.
Concurred in.
Resolution that the sidewalks on the south side of 24th-st., between the 9th and 10th avs., be flagged where not now flagged, and the flagging already laid be repaired where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and an ordinance therefor adopted.
Board of Aldermen, Feb. 13, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Councilmen, March 19, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Resolution that the sidewalks on the north side of 27th st., between the 1st and 2d avs., be flagged a space four feet wide, where not already flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and an ordinance adopted therefor.
Board of Aldermen, Feb. 13, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Councilmen, March 19, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Resolution that the sidewalks on the north side of 34th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs., be flagged a space 4 feet wide under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and an ordinance therefor adopted.
Board of Aldermen, Feb. 13, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Councilmen, March 19, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Resolution that 77th-st. be opened from the 5th-av. to the East River, and that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal measures therefor.
Board of Aldermen, Feb. 13, 1860.
Adopted.
Board of Councilmen, March 19, 1860.
Ayes and noes adopted.
Resolution that Bleecker-st. from Broadway to the 8th-av. be paved with Belgian pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department at the expense of the City, and the award of contract submitted to the Common Councilmen for confirmation.
Board of Aldermen, Feb. 13, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Councilmen, March 19, 1860.
Adopted on ayes and noes.
Resolution that the bills of Wm. Cook & Co. and Bernard McCabe, for fitting up election polls, be referred to Comptroller, with power to settle and adjust.
Board of Aldermen, March 15, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Councilmen, March 19, 1860.
Concurred in.
Resolution that the Mayor be authorized to offer a reward of $500 for the detection of the incendiary who has made an attempt to set fire to building in 100th-st., between 9th and 10th ays.
Board of Aldermen, March 15, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted
Board of Councilmen, March 19, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Resolution to pave Canal-st. from Centre-st. to West-st. with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department. The different railroad companies using the portion of said street to pay such proportion of the expense thereof as provided for in their agreement with the Corporation, and the City the remainder; the award of contract to be submitted to the Common Council for confirmation and an ordinance therefor adopted.
Board of Aldermen, Feb. 28, 1860.
As amended adopted on ayes and noes.
Board of Councilmen, March 19, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Resolution that the 3d av. from the Bowery to 44th-st. be paved with Belgian pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department. The Third-avenue Railroad Company to pay such proportion of the expense as is provided in their agreement with the Corporation, and the City the remainder; the award of contract to be submitted to the Common Council for confirmation, and an ordinance therefor adopted.
Board of Aldermen, Feb. 23, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Councilmen, March 19, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Resolution that the sidewalks on the north side of 34th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs., be flagged a space 4 feet wide under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and an ordinance therefor adopted.
Board of Aldermen, Feb. 13, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Councilmen, March 19, 1860.
Concurred in.
Resolution relative to award of contract to Thomas Casey for award of a contract for the construction of a sewer in Orchard-st., from sewer in Hester-st. to a point 115 feet north of Canal-st.
Board of Aldermen, Feb. 28, 1860.
On ayes and noes confirmed.
Board of Councilmen, March 19, 1860.
Concurred in on ayes and noes.
Resolution that the assessment for flagging and setting curb and gutter in 3d-av., between 17th and 66th sts., be confirmed, and Jonathan Trotter, Collector of Assessments, be appointed Collector.
Board of Aldermen, March 15, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Councilmen, March 19, 1860.
On ayes and noes adopted
Resolution that the assessment for paving 41st-st., between 8th and 10th avs., be confirmed, and Jonathan Trotter, Collector of Assessments, be appointed Collector.
Board of Aldermen, March 15, 1860,
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Councilmen, March 19, 1860,
On ayes and noes concurred in.
Resolution that the assessment for sewer in Water-st., between Peck-slip and Beekman-st., be confirmed, and Jonathan Trotter, Collector of Assessments, appointed Collector therefor.
Board of Aldermen, March 15, 1860,
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Councilmen, March 19, 1860,
On ayes and noes concurred in.
Resolution that the assessment for paving 51st st., between 7th and 8th avs., be confirmed, and Jonathan Trotter, Collector of Assessments, appointed Collector.
Board of Aldermen, March 15, 1860,
On ayes and noes adopted.
Board of Councilmen, March 19, 1860,
On ayes and noes concurred in.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1860.
PUBLIC NOTICE.—The public are notified that all measures passed by the Common Council requiring the approval of the Mayor will be published 48 *entire* in four of the leading daily papers five days before being acted upon by me, to the end that all persons who are opposed may have an opportunity to be heard. Objections must be made in writing until otherwise directed by the undersigned. This publication will not be omitted except in extraordinary cases requiring immediate action.
No warrant for money will be countersigned unless accompanied by the necessary vouchers, and an examination of the parties receiving it under oath as to the transaction upon which it is based, provided in the judgment of the Mayor there are reasons for supposing collusion, fraud or unfair dealing in which the Corporation is likely to be a sufferer.
The Mayor solicits complaints, if well founded and substantiated, against the subordinate officers of the Corporation, finding, in section 18 of the Charter, authority to examine into any charges against them for neglect of violation of duty.
The rooms heretofore occupied as a Police-court in the basement of the City Hall will be, as soon as practicable, directly connected with the Mayor's Office, and used as an Emigrant Strangers' Protection Bureau. Persons of integrity will be placed in charge, qualified to give all necessary information to parties of the Continental languages. Due notice of the rules and mode of conducting this Office will be given as soon as the arrangements are completed.
The hours for the transaction of public business in the Mayor's Office will be from 10 o'clock A. M., until 3 o'clock P. M., until otherwise ordered.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage apply to
E. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 28.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK to LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....70
FROM BOSTON to LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Long,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA, (now building,)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 29.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 14.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston Thursday, March 22.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 28.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf,	Leave Havre,
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin passage, $170.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., or to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at Southampton, Messrs. GRINFELL, TUCKER & MORGAN.
Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.
Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 13 Faubourg Montmartre.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FORTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, March 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. Through tickets to the following places: To New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, Tenn., $31 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $23; Charlotte, N. C., $22, and various places in Florida. For freight or passage apply to COMSTOCK, STAFFORD & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAMES ADGER, Capt. ADAMS, on WEDNESDAY, March 31. NOTICE—No form of bills of lading signed but those furnished by the Company.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10
LUDLAM & REINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlanti Screw steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. SEARS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., THURSDAY, March 22, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $21; Augusta, $17 50, including omnibus fare in Savannah. Baggage checked free to all the above points; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot. Insurance, one-half per cent. No risk taken by parties $30.
The R. R. CUYLER succeeds SATURDAY, March 24. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, March 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway,
SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON.
Baggage checked to all the above points.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on or about the 3d of March, 30th March, and 27th of April—that is on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Captain H. B. Parker, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, March 22 3 P. M.	Thursday, Mch. 22 7½ A. M.
Friday, March 23...3 P. M.	Friday, March 23...8 A. M.
Saturday, March 24 3½ P. M.	Saturday, March 24...8 A. M.
Tuesday, March 27 7½ A. M.	Monday, March 26...8½ A. M.
Wed'day, Mch. 28...8 A. M.	Tuesday, Mch. 27...11 A. M.
Thursday March 29...8 A. M.	Wed'day, Mch. 28...11 A. M.
Friday, March 30...9 A. M.	Thursday, Mch. 29 11½ A. M.
Saturday, March 31 2 P. M.	Friday, March 30 11½ P. M.
	Monday, April 2...12 M.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN BY THE steamer ELM CITY, from Peck-slip, Pier No. 28 East River, at 3 P. M., and CHAMPION at 8 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

FOR ALBANY—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE MERchants' Line steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves Robinson-st Pier TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS, at 6 o'clock P. M.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 636 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 7¾.
FIFTEENTH NIGHT!!!
and still
INCREASING IN ATTRACTION!!!
NIGHTLY CROWDS
OF
CITIZENS, VISITORS,
AND
STRANGERS
To witness the performance of the
ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN,
And the following GREAT CAST, including
MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. BROUGHAM,
MR. WALCOT, MR. DYOTT,
MRS. HOEY,
MRS. VERNON, MISS MARY GANNON,
MRS. WALCOT, MISS MORANT,
In their great
ORIGINAL CHARACTERS,
Aided by
MR. YOUNG, MR. PARSLOE, MR. LEVERE, &c., &c.,
EVERY NIGHT.
No free admission except the Press.
Box Book open two weeks in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER.
MISS LAURA KEENE
AND
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
APPEAR EVERY NIGHT IN
VANITY FAIR.
The best and most brilliant
Comedy
Of the period,
Written by
DION BOUCICAULT,
The author of
"London Assurance"
and
"Old Heads and Young Hearts."
EVERY NIGHT
LAURA KEENE'S
THEATRE
Is lighted up
with happy faces
and
brilliant smiles,
joining in
THE FUN,
FROLIC,
and
SPORT
of
VANITY FAIR,
"Sparkling with drollery,
Full of fun,
Dashes at foolery,
Well done,
Epigrams let off,
Squibbling Society,
Characters hit off,
Every variety,
Roars of laughter
At what they're after,
Mingling,
Jingling,
Wit, fun, and gaiety,
Always on hand in VANITY FAIR."
That's the ware
In this Comedy, written by the author of "London Assurance," he has struck his old rich vein of humor and glorious spirit, never equaled by any other Dramatist.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7¾.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THURSDAY, March 22, 1860.
LAST DAY BUT TWO OF THE SEASON!
LAST DAY BUT TWO OF THE SEASON!
Unabated attraction of that bizarre animal, the
WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?
Repetition, to gratify public curiosity, of
THE OCTOROON ONCE MORE!
THE OCTOROON ONCE MORE!
THE OCTOROON ONCE MORE!
THRILLING DRAMA OF GREEN BUSHES!
THRILLING DRAMA OF GREEN BUSHES!
THRILLING DRAMA OF GREEN BUSHES!
While, also, those novelties of the age, the
SEA LION, GRIZZLY BEAR, LEARNED SEAL,
LIVING INDIAN AND ALL TIMES!
The public will be gratified to learn that,
ALTHOUGH THE MUSEUM CLOSES FOR A WEEK, to be renovated, decorated, and otherwise improved, the
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
will continue to receive visitors, as usual,
UNTIL SATURDAY EVENING NEXT,
and may be witnessed by all with convenience.

THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2½ O'CLOCK,
Bourcicault's great drama of
THE OCTOROON, THE OCTOROON,
From the author's copy, with new music, new scenery, &c., &c.
THIS EVENING, AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
Mr. Buckstone's great Drama, played in London 100 nights in succession, and entitled
GREEN BUSHES; or, 100 YEARS AGO,
with appropriate music, new scenery and accompaniments.
Between the acts will appear upon the stage the
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
Wax Statue of John Brown, Living Babe Anacondas and Enormous Serpents, beautiful Aquaria, &c.
Admittance, 25 cents, children, under ten, 13 cents; Parquette, 13 cents extra.

GRAND BRILLIANT CONCERT
AT HOPE CHAPEL,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 27, 1860,
SENOR ALSINA,
The greatest living Spanish Tenor; his first appearance in America.
Messrs. HARVEY and HERBERT,
Solo Pianists and performers of Duos for two pianos, which for brilliancy and execution, musical critics pronounce without parallel.
WM. B. HARVEY,
The great Violinist and Composer.
SENOR MORALES—Musical Director.
Tickets 50 cents—to be had at the principal music stores and hotels. Tickets may also be had at the Hall on Tuesday, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 4 P. M. Doors open at 7; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
IN THOSE PIECES.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 22,
THE FAMILY CIRCLE.
Con O'Caloran.....Mr. Barney Williams
Moleshee.....Mrs. Barney Williams
WASHINGTON'S FIRST LOVE.
Christine.....Mrs. Barney Williams
IRISH LION.
Tom Moore.....Mr. Barney Williams
IN REHEARSAL—"WILLIE RILEY, OR NOT GUILTY a Tale of Munster," adapted for Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Between Hester and Canal sts.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 22, 1860,
The performance will

"AGITATION INDISPENSABLE TO REFORM."

Lecture by Wendell Phillips.

A Large Audience at Cooper Institute.

The topic announced above was the subject of a discourse delivered last evening in the Cooper Institute, by Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS. In anticipation of some physical demonstrations of popular disfavor, Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER and Capt. LEONARD were on hand with a considerable force of policemen. The audience, however, (which filled about two-thirds of the Hall,) was dispassionate and attentive. Mr. PHILLIPS was listened to with the utmost quietude, and was allowed to proceed without any interruption or the slightest expression of dissent. His appearance on the platform was greeted with loud applause, on the subsidence of which Mr. OLIVER P. JOHNSON advanced and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am introducing to you the speaker of the evening, I am requested to give notice that he will deliver his well-known lecture upon the "Lost Arts," on Thursday evening next in Dr. CHAPIN'S Chapel in Broadway.

Mr. PHILLIPS then came forward and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have been requested, to-night, to speak to you on the subject of "Agitation as a Method of Reform." It is a proverb, in Vienna, that the Austrian only begs of God that he may be as well off to-morrow as he was yesterday. I don't think a Yankee ever offers such a prayer as that. On the contrary, he always strives and seeks to be better off to-morrow than he was yesterday; and although we claim that our institutions are certainly perfect—although our statesmen proclaim that they came from hands almost divine—yet still, throughout, at least, the masses, if not throughout all classes of the nation, there is a wonderful reaching after Reform—Improvement. From the very first inauguration of our history down to the present moment, nothing was ever finished that the Yankee blood did not begin immediately to improve. I think, therefore, that it would be useless for me, to-night, in such a community, and surrounded by the atmosphere of such a spirit, to endeavor to convince you that Reform, as such, is desirable. I don't think I should encounter a doubt of it. Some might doubt as to the method, but it seems to me that the doubters as to the actual necessity, in some respects or others, would be so exceedingly small in number that the discussion would be hardly worth the time. If there be anybody, therefore, who really thinks that our institutions are not capable of amendment, I will leave him with an old Road Commissioner of Massachusetts in 1646, who was employed by the Legislature to lay out a roadway from Boston to Albany—some two hundred miles—and who proceeded as far as Newton, a village about ten miles west, and then returned and reported to the Legislature what he had done, adding his opinion that he did not believe a road would ever be needed further. [Laughter.] Granted, therefore, for the time being, that reform, improvement, is a desirable purpose and object; the next question in every community is by what method it shall be secured, through what channel the reformer shall sail. Well, before you consider that, we may as well recollect that the world is made up necessarily of two classes of minds—the spurs and the curbs—the conservative and the progressive—the bold and the cautious; the conservative who thinks that if you sweep down the cobwebs you will bring the roof with them—the man whom DOUGLAS JERROLD described, who said he never looked with any satisfaction at the new moon out of respect for that venerable institution, the old one. [Laughter.] There is that class of minds. Then there is the progressive, the men who are never satisfied with what is, who hail any change as improvement, who seem to think that mere running to and fro is increase of knowledge. Between these two classes there is, of course, a constant conflict as to the methods which should be employed to produce even a result about the desirability of which both classes possibly may be agreed. Our question, to-night, therefore, is, in a Republic—in a community like ours, self-governed—in a community where ideas are stronger than statutes—where the cry of your streets is the real title-deed of your property, and the real police force that keeps quiet in the City—in such a community, where a statute is worth nothing if, close behind it, there does not press a vital, hearty and earnest public opinion; under such circumstances, what is the best method by which the Reformer shall begin to operate? Well, he has two from which to choose. He has the method of Europe, specifically so to be called—because almost universal there—and he has the method which may also be called partly English and partly American—more especially American. The first is that timid, cautious, half-way, easy method which sails under the shadow of old institutions, and which, taking the Church and State for granted, amends a little, bends down to authority, consults education, defers to wealth, cushions its pathway all along for fear of frightening timidity; and the other has the technical name of "agitation"—that which ignores what you call institutions, throws aside breakwaters and safeguards, forgets wealth, and education, and the higher classes, cares nothing for them, flings the gravest questions on the unfettered neck of the masses, trusts to the average common sense, the instincts, the natural love of right which seems to be inherent in the millions—that sort which might be said to grow out of the epigram of TALLEYRAND, when he said, "*Every* body knows more than *any* body." The average common sense of the millions is worth more than the heaviest brain that God ever lent to the race. Well, now, between those two methods I want to offer you, in the sixty minutes that you lend me, a few suggestions, to show you, to be sure, partly that this latter method of agitation is, as I think, the best; but, whether you think it the best or not, in a Government like ours it is the inevitable method; there is no other; that, if our fathers understood what they were doing on the 4th day of July, '76, they contemplated and planned it; that the fanatic who goes from Massachusetts Bay to Iowa and tears down lyceums, plots and sets the community by the ears with his new doctrine, and his revolutionary arguments, and his issues, periling the present situation of Church and State, is the legitimate eldest born of the men who signed the Declaration of Independence; that, instead of being an abnormal monster, he is the rule, and instead of being the medicine, he is the daily bread of the Democracy of the Republic;—that, ladies and gentlemen, is what I am about to make the attempt, which perhaps you will consider absurd, to convince you is a fact. Look for a moment upon the other side of the water, because we always see ourselves more perfectly when we look into the glass of a foreigner. We want something to compare ourselves with. There was a story I was telling in Brooklyn about a fortnight ago while I was there, which, perhaps, will the better illustrate my meaning. It is a story told by COLERIDGE, the poet, that in his college days, when he had been up stairs till one in the morning, he came down and joined a party of his college mates, and he found that they all were considerably tipsy. When he entered the room they all voted him drunk he looked so odd. He *was* odd. There was drunkenness,—the only question was on which side. But they had a yard-stick by which to measure him. Let me go across the water. Now, it is very very evident that when old countries want to change their institutions,—want to eliminate,—to cast out from the machinery of their civil or social life some great evil or sin, it is very evident what method they have pursued, and what method they must pursue. That which creates law—that which creates public opinion, is alone competent to change it. Now, what creates it abroad? Why, wealth, thrones, churches. They are the fountains out of which they form a public and social life. The consequence is, that when LUTHER, for instance, wished to change Germany from Catholic to Protestant, he did not agitate, in the proper and modern sense of the term. He did not appeal to the people. There was no people. He created the people by the Reformation. And at first on the chess-board of the Reformation he appealed to the German Princes, to the German prejudice against a foreign potentate—against an Italian priest—and having pitted the German pride in their nobility against the Italian priesthood, he fought out the first battle of the Reformation, and secured room for the people. So in the great revolution of 1640. It was the wealth of the middle classes that undertook to oust the STUARTS. DRYDEN, in analyzing the situation of affairs, says, "Do not be surprised if the House of Commons strangles the House of Lords, for the House of Commons are richer than the House of Lords." They appealed to the wealth and the religious prejudices of the middle classes, and so banished royalty for a time from England. So we saw the same thing in 1848. Men saw one fine morning a strong throne in Europe go down, apparently before an epigram and a drama,—before a public procession and a novel, before a song and a dinner speech—and LOUIS PHILIPPE was seen to walk out of his palace with his umbrella under one arm and his wife under the other; and the reign of democracy began, and men said, "The reign of ideas is come." One unbroken wave of popular supremacy rolled from the Bay of Biscay to the very foot of the Czar. But we waited six months, and the turrets and towers of old institutions reappeared above the subsiding waves. Capital and the Jesuit rolled back into that very palace a throne, compared with which that of Louis PHILIPPE was but a shadow, striking their roots through the strata of a thousand customs, defying the keenest storm of popular enthusiasm, and the ideas of a generation dashed themselves to pieces against them like sea birds against a light-house, or like the wreck upon the coast in a storm. Now, if we have got any such institutions—that is, if we have got any machinery, anchored in the convictions, habits, prejudices and associations of a century ago—able to take the mistakes of the present moment by the throat and hold them, and say, "Wait for a sober second thought—wait till initiate you into judgment and common sense"—if we have got any such institutions, the representatives of the average sentiment of a century ago, strong because it is old, why their conservatism would then have a plausible front, with which to claim of the agitator that he should not peril everything by throwing it upon the stormy and gusty waves of Democracy, but that he should move in old channels and under acknowledged leaders. Now, we are very fond of the word "institutions." It is an American trait,—this talk about institutions. Slavery was a patriarchal "institution." Then it was a *domestic* "institution." We no sooner get up a fashion than we call it an "institution." Foreigners are amazed with the frequency and flippancy with which we apply the word we have imported, when we forget to bring the article it represents. DICKENS has well painted this in one of his characters. He represents a Yankee chewing, and covering half an acre with expectorations, and when the Englishman remonstrates against the liberal extent of his favors, his reply is "You Britishers are so prejudiced against our *institutions*." Now have we anything that deserves the name of an institution—that is, something strong and self-sustained, able by inherent self-derived power, to defy the mistake, and melt the enthusiasm and passion of the present moment? If we have, I am going to allow for a moment that reform might move more safely under its direction. Now if there be any such, allow me to say, however, do not mistake—I am not about to say that a reformer can ever become popular; that is not my object, though some of you may think it is. I am only trying to show what is the inevitable method of the successful and efficient reformer in a Republic. It is not at all probable that a reformer ever will be popular; NATHAN, when he takes the purpled DAVID by the throat, will never be the object of his affectionate regard. It is like the trite story which any one of you can tell me better than I can tell you, and which *Punch* gave us a dozen years ago, of an English Colonel who drew an elephant in a lottery. He paid nothing for the ticket—his barn was too small to hold him—he was too poor to feed him—he was too humane to cut his throat—and he was in the troublesome condition of having a small barn, small means, humanity and an elephant. Just such is the state of the nation when some meddlesome individual finds out the existence of a national sin. They are too proud to confess it, and too lazy to attempt to cure it, and they content themselves with being greatly offended with the fool who found it out. [Laughter.] I am not, therefore, forced to show that a reformer can be popular. I was asking if he had a chance of following that individual who could be called an institution—the representative of the anchored *terra firma* sentiment of a hundred years ago. Well, if he has, you will agree with me that those people, or supposed institutions, must rest upon one of the four quarters which I am about to designate—or rather, as an Englishman would say, to *designate*. [Laughter.] Either upon Wealth—the wealthy classes; or in the Press, which you may call the educated classes; or in Parties, the watch-words of political warfare, which have endured, more or less altered, for half a century; or in the Church, the ecclesiastical organization, around which cluster the fondest and most sacred thoughts. In one or the other of these would be found certainly the only pretence of a breakwater against the mistakes of the millions at the present moment. I am going, with your permission, to examine the claim of any of these to be anything like an independent conservative source of influence or resistance to the mistakes of the masses; and let us take first, *Wealth*. Well, wealth must be potent—everywhere potent. AS JOHN RANDOLPH said, "God married wealth and influence, and it does not lie in the power of humanity to pronounce their divorce." And wealth must be potent in a community like ours, where the sin of not being rich is only atoned for by earnest efforts to become rich. [Laughter.] But mark me, I am not finding fault with the love of the almighty dollar, said to be so common among us. I recognize rather the peculiar function which God has assigned to us as a generation. For us he has given the command to gird the Continent, to dot it with cities, to marry it with roads, to join the oceans with civilized habitations. It needed for such work the keenest stimulus of the love of material gain. Without it, it would be almost impossible for a generation to devote itself with energy to the subduing of nature. When we have finished our Rome and our Vienna; when we have finished our Paris and our London, it will be time for the leisure and the wealth of the next generation to crowd them with statuary and flush them with the hues of paintings and the fine arts. It is for us to build, not to ornament. That is the reason why the world charges us with such inordinate love for material prosperity; but at the same time our wealth is to have a specific character. The wealth of the Old World is hereditary to a large extent. Now, the man who inherits a million, the title deed to which is secured to him, carrying with it through a thousand years a perfect guarantee from the whole people, who asks no increase, who does not attempt to pile up one dollar upon another—that man is the slave of nobody; he folds his arms in defiance of the people. He can wait for their returning reason. He asks nothing of them. He is no cap-in-hand to customers. Our wealth is mercantile—it is afloat. It is looking for an increase; it is endeavoring to gather the white harvest of the world. Now, a merchant never shoots his customer with a rifle nor with an idea. He can't afford to be in front of his age; he could not afford to dabble with ethics. Ten per cent. a year is the Sermon on the Mount for Wall-street—a balance on the wrong side of the ledger is demonstration. The Jew of the middle ages, caring not whether he served Turk or Christian, provided he made his money, is a representative of the mercantile spirit of the eighteenth century. You would not go to Wall-street or State-street for a new idea. By the very nature of our wealth, therefore—mercantile, full of enterprise, ready to serve anybody for an honest penny—by the very nature of that wealth, you must exhibit its weakness and its strength. Its weakness is, as the old proverb has it, "Cautious timidity startled." Wealth looks out for that halcyon sea where in storms her canvas can float securely. If not in wealth, perhaps it is in the Press. I am not speaking of the daily Press. That is part of agitation. And I will not quote in regard to it either that couplet, I think of Swift,

> "Of brains they little have:
> In prudent fashion, to please the mob,
> They hide the little given."

No, I will take it as it is—the sworn brother of agitation. But I am speaking of the Press as we use the word in its grander significance—the literature of the age,—the educated class of minds prepared to look before and after—the safety valves and sheet anchor to a maddened public. Well, in Europe they have been the leaders of the van, and the saviors of the people on some occasions. The time has been when Oxford led the van of popular rights, and the *savans* of Paris have once said to the Bourbons, "Thus far and no further," and the people ranged themselves behind the standard of the most conservative University of the Continent. Have we got any such literature? Where shall I go to prove it? How shall I find it? Where does it reside? Bear with me while I gather up, here and there, the evidence. Shall I take the topmost scholar of our time? Shall I take the bright, consummate flower of our literature? Shall I take the American scholar—one whose lips are dewy with the classic lore of every language and every age, and whose feet are familiar with every battle-field from Bunker Hill to Thermopylæ?—I mean, of course, EDWARD EVERETT. You know he is trying to tell us of the history of WASHINGTON. If WASHINGTON has any peculiar claim to our gratitude at an hour like this, it is that, born in the Old Dominion and dying a slaveholder, his soul rose above the temptations of his place and his condition, and left on record the most earnest and eloquent protest against the sin of Virginia, [applause,] and the words which WASHINGTON dared to utter, the New-England scholar of 1860 dared not repeat, [cheers,]—going from city to city, from State to State, and remembering to forget [laughter] the profoundest words which the Father of his Country ever uttered. You will tell me that he is only a scholar. I will take another instance. I will take one on whose lips—whose eloquent lips—you have, some of you, no doubt, hung in delight—whose brow is covered with the laurels of many a well-earned and well-fought field, and compared with whose moral strength EVERETT is but the stubble to the oak. I mean JOHN PIERREPONT. You know, or at least those of you who are familiar with New-England literature know, that he culled for us the cream of English literature. He gave us not only the first but the best of New-England class-books. He published a second edition of it the very day ANTHONY BURNS went down State-street amid two thousand muskets, and guilty only of a skin not colored like yours and mine—and in the preface he spoke of the changes he had made, which would make it more acceptable with the public. He had omitted every Anti-Slavery line. The temptation which bowed PIERREPONT must be omnipotent! But, perhaps, you will say these are only men. True. I will go broader—I will take a publishing house. It shall be one of your princes, counting its wealth by millions, and able certainly to afford the luxury of a conscience. [Laughter and applause.] I will take the HARPERS. Now a publishing house stands in the most responsible position of the Nineteenth Century, for it stands betwixt the conscience of one hemisphere and the intellect of the other. God, by the ministration of commerce, permits Europe to know what futurity will think of her, spoken in the voice of America, and with us the voice of Europe is the same. That verdict coming to us across 3,000 miles of ocean, is like posterity looking back to see across a century. The publishing-house, therefore, that selects for us the conscience and intellect of Europe, stands like a prophet of old betwixt the living and the dead. So stand the HARPERS. Yet, you have seen that house incorporating a big penny